B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XIII NO 302— BOMBAY · WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1925 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26 Dec.	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,109
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,220
16 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,657
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,080
30 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,000
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

31st Dec. 1926	MIRZAPORE* ..	China, Japan.
8th Jan.	JEYPORE* ..	China, & Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
24th ,,	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
31st ,,	KIDDERPORE*.	China & Japan.
16th Feb.	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
2nd Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

23rd Dec.	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
23rd ,,	KHANDALLA ..	East & S. Africa.
25th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
26th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
28th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and. O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
x Penang Maru.	K. Torri	5214	19th Dec	23rd Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	6083	17th Dec.	30th Dec
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan
Shanghai Maru	..	4104	6th Jan.	20th Jan.
Morioka Maru	T. Morei	4469	15th Jan.	25th Jan
Toyooka Maru	S. Tsuji	7094	15th Jan.	29th Jan.
*Tamba Maru	J.Fujisawa	5845	29th Jan.	12th Feb

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BOOK YOUR PASSAGE NOW

FOR

1926

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240 Hornby Road
Telephone No 20923

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A WORLD SERVICE.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,300
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Ambalia Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Bombay	Karachi	Patiala
Cawnpore	Kasur	Quetta
Calcutta	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhang	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	(Maghiana).	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City.	
Hafizabad		

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,60,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

B. V. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	83,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angelos	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Dengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tainan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau,
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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BANKING

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda)
Jheth Durgaprasad Shamkuprasad Laskari (Agil Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	£ 800,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
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THE ONLY WAY

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FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA.

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285/10, Bowbazar, Street CALCUTTA.

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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A R2320

WANTED FOR A GROUP OF FOUR SPINNING MILLS—(1) An ENERGETIC SUPERINTENDENT with a thorough knowledge of Carding and Mule Spinning. Pay Rs. 750 per month. (2) FOUR SPINNING MASTERS with a thorough knowledge of Mule Spinning and Carding, on a pay of Rs. 400 to 500 according to the size of the Mill for which he is selected. (3) ONE CARDING MASTER, on a pay of Rs. 450 per month, with a thorough knowledge of Carding. Each of the above Officers can, in addition to the above mentioned Standing Salary, earn every month an amount equal to that Salary, such remuneration being based on (a) Average Daily Production, (b) Decreased percentage of Waste, (c) Decreased Cost of Production and (d) Quality of Yarn. Average quality of cotton used is Fully Good Bengal. Free quasi-furnished quarters will be provided. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials. Applicants must be prepared to join duty not later than 31st January, 1926. Applications should reach The MANAGING AGENT OF THE AGRA UNITED MILLS, LD., Agra, not later than 15th January, 1926.
A 24712

WANTED—Competent COURT CLERK and TYPIST. Apply sharp Messrs. LALA & CO., Solicitors, above Eastern Bank, Fort.
A R2357

WANTED—A competent COURT CLERK in an Attorney's Office. Apply with references to Box No. 1143, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2349

WANTED—Hindu Gujrati ASSISTANT SECRETARY, GRADUATE or EXPERIENCED UNDER-GRADUATE with two thousand security of Bombay Landholder, age upto 35, pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to SECRETARY, Bombay Pinjrapole.
A R2346

WANTED — SHOP-TO-SHOP-GOING CANVASSERS to sell Inks. Handsome Commission and Pay. Security Rs. 100 essential. Apply GIRDHARLAL, INLAND PRODUCTS CO., Bhangwady, Bombay 2.
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A R2345

WANTED—Intelligent, capable and enterprising YOUNG MEN, for vacancies to be filled up. Select your job, according to your own liking and capacity. PROF. I. B. MEHTA'S (Experienced Palmist and Occulist) astounding revelations based on scientific research have profitted hundreds of people on the unemployment list. Consult him personally. Address: House No. 467, above New Persian Grant Restaurant, Grant Road Tram Terminus, Bombay.
A

WANTED

WANTED—Applications are invited for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Cawnpore during the Congress. The minimum deposit required is Rs. 25 Packets will be despatched by Post or by Railway Parcel, (whichever is convenient) on receipt of the Deposit. Apply for terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TO LET—Commodious FLAT. 1st Floor, Davar Hall. Apply to P. D. BOLTON, Warden Road. Tel. No. 41560.
C R2348

TO BE LET For HINDUS only. GROUN FLOOR of an AIRY BUNGALOW Chaupatty. Apply Dhirajlal Ghellabhai Behind Wilson College, Chaupatty.
C R2335

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C24661

TO LET—Upper and Lower flats of premises No. 77, Motlibai Street, Byculla. Apply direct to SAMEDBHAI AHMEDBHAI MISRI, 146n. Nagdevi Street, Bombay, No. 3.
C R2329

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C R2336

TO BE LET or LEASED—A fertile piece of land with Kalmi mango trees and three wells, fit for agriculture or gardening only ten minutes' walk from G.I.P. Ry. Vikroli Station on Thana Road is to be let or leased for 10 years. For particulars write or see sheth KARSONDAS VESSANJI, 9, Wallace Street, Fort.
C24571

TO LET for any community—Airy, and well ventilated FLATS of summit Bdg. situated on Tardeo, Forjett St., with Electric fittings. Rent Rs. 70/80/90 and 100 p.m. motor garages Rent Rs. 25. Write or see personally. RUTTONSY POONJA, No. 41-45, D'Souza Street, Vadgady, Mandvi, Bombay.
C R2259

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FOR SALE—PEARS ARROW MOTOR CAR, 38 H.P., Six C. Megnet Delgo Dynama complete. Totally new. Specially for High persons. Apply MORLIDHARDAS, C/o Mangoomal Jessasingh, 67 Nagdevi Street.
JA R2360

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K R2330

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K

PROFESSION.

REMARKABLE POWERS OF A MESMERIST—The IMPERIAL PSYCHIC ACADEMY, Virayanallur, (S. India) undertakes to answer with astonishing accuracy any two or more simple questions relating to any subject troubling one's mind and even sent enclosed in a sealed cover, which will be returned un-opened with the answers. The charge is only As. for each question, which will be realised by V. P. P. with a guarantee to refund money in case of the least incorrect answers. Date of birth or time of commencing to write the questions with name and address legibly written should be furnished. The public are invited to give a trial and forearm themselves with a knowledge of what in store for them.
P R2267

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RUSSIAN BATHS—Hand and Latest Electric Massages. Nurse attendance. GAIETY CHAMBER, Bori Bunder.
T R2344

FREE VIEW of excellent X'MAS beautiful BOXES of delicious CHOCOLATES. NOOR STORES, Parsee Statue, Byculla.
R2352

LOOK HERE:—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI MAHALUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL, Distt. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly.
T R1585

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Original price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible. Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typeriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N W8

TO SELL—Photographic Electric fitting or let the same room and other Offices rooms in Chotalal-Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road. Ask LAKHMIDAS LALJEE, Receiver, c/o Damodar Anandjee, Fort, New Modikhana. Tele. No. 25846.
N R 2296

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

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M

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY. —Boon to unemployed and small capitalists. Send rupee one. CHANDOOLAL CHOKSI, Gandhi Pole, NADIAD.
L R2337

WANTED—ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA, all volumes, latest Edition XI or XII, second hand. Communicate Box No. 1141, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R2343

HALF AN HOUR with Book-keeping and Accounts: An invaluable aid to examinees. Price Ans. 10. Apply to B. J. KOTKER, Old Sonapur Lane, Mahadeo Sheri Oart, Kalbadevi, Bombay No. 2.
L R2340

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion .. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS TRAFFIC, 1925

THIS RAILWAY will run additional trains as follows:—

COLABA TO AHMEDABAD—WEDNESDAY, 23rd December, departure 7-50 p.m. from Colaba, halting at mail stopping stations. (This train will not stop at Grant Road). A Dining Car will be attached as far as Bulsar.

COLABA TO SURAT—WEDNESDAY, 23rd December, departure 9-35 p.m. from Colaba stopping at all stations north of Virar except Dahisar, Saphala and Kelva Road.

SURAT TO COLABA—SUNDAY, 3rd January, 1926, departure Surat 1 p.m. and 8-40 p.m., halting at important stations.

For further details, apply to Station Masters or to the Undersigned's office.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office
Bombay, 18th December, 1925.
C24688

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

NO. 2508.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of Army woollen and cotton cuttings, remnants and sweepings, likely to be available at the Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur U. P. during 1926-27, to be opened by the undersigned at his office at 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 22nd January, 1926.

Form of tender and schedule can be obtained up to the 12th January, 1926, on application in writing which must be accompanied with a fee of Re 1 one only.

F. DICKINS, Major, R. A.,
Chief Ordnance Officer.
Shahjahanpur
The December, 1925.
24703

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 31st December, 1925, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, at 3-0 p.m. (B. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made up to 30th June, 1925.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Director in place of whom who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd December, 1925, to 7th January, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
VALABHDAS DAYAL & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 21st December, 1925.
C24714

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE of the HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., will be REMOVED to COMMISSARIAT BUILDING, Hornby Road, Bombay, (near Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Co., Bombay), on and from 1st January, 1926.

N. DATTA,
Branch Manager.
94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
21st December, 1925.
24716

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

BOMBAY SHARE REGISTRATION OFFICE.

THE DIRECTORS have resolved to recommend at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING to be held on the 30th December, 1925, a dividend at the rate of 4½d. per share for the year ended 31st July, 1925. The dividend if sanctioned will be payable in Bombay on the 22nd February, 1926, to those shareholders who will be on the Register on 14th January, 1926. The rate of exchange for payment in India is fixed by the Directors at 1/6 at which rate the dividend in India will be 4 as. per share.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 28th January, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order,
S. S. PANTHAKI.
Local Secretary.
11 Bank Street, Bombay.
C24696

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

ALTERATIONS IN THE TRAIN SERVICES ON THE C. P. RAILWAYS.

ON and from 1st January, 1926, the timings of the Train Services between Murtajapur and Ellichpur and between Murtajapur and Yeotmal will be revised as follows:—

	375 Down.	377 Down
Murtajapur	Dep. 6-30	17-55
Ellichpur	Arr. 10-30	21-40
	378 Up.	376 Up.
Ellichpur	Dep. 23-10	12-30
Murtajapur	Arr. 2-50	16-25
	371 Down.	373 Down.
Murtajapur	Dep. 7-20	23-50
Yeotmal	Arr. 12-55	5-30
	374 Up.	372 Up.
Yeotmal	Dep. 8-00	15-55
Murtajapur	Arr. 13-45	21-30

For the detailed timings see the corrected sheet time tables at the stations.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Trans. Superintendent.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1925.
C24713

NOTICE.

THOSE who wish to join the V. B. L. Exhibition Volunteer Corps please apply at once to CAPTAIN MOHANLAL SODHA, Organiser, Exhibition Volunteer Corps, Princess Street, Damodar Building.
24715

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP FIRM of MANALAL BHAGIRATHDAS in which name, I, the undersigned along with my son and my brother's son carried on business in partnership with Mangilal Raghunathdas in Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, Gold and Silver as also as Shroffs and Bankers has been DISSOLVED. I along with my son and brother's son shall henceforward carry on business in the name of MANALAL BHAGIRATHDAS & SONS and the said Mangilal Raghunathdas has no interest or liability in respect of the said new business.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1925.
BHAGIRATHDAS MANALAL.
24717

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the CHIEF OFFICER of this Municipality, which is permanently vacant on a salary commencing from Rs. 800 rising by annual increment of Rs. 75 to Rs. 1,250 with motor allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. The selected candidate will be subject to the rules of the Municipality as regards fixity of tenure, travelling allowance and privileges regarding leave and leave allowances. The Municipality has a provident fund scheme, the subscription to which is compulsory. Intending candidates should apply to the President, Ahmedabad Municipality, stating their age, nationality, educational qualifications, experience, etc., on or before MONDAY, 18th January, 1926.

(Sd.) VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL,
President,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
17-12-25.
24699

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 3804 of 1923.

AMULAKHCHAND BHURCHAND, a firm. ... Plaintiffs.
V/S.
MIRZAMAL MOTILAL, a firm, ... Defendants.

To,
Messrs. MIRZAMAL MOTILAL.
Dear Sirs,

WITH reference to the warrant of attachment under O. XXI R. 46 of the Code of Civil Procedure herein and the order dated the 24th day of October, 1924, published in the issue of this paper of the 16th day of December, 1925, please take notice that the returnable date of the said warrant of attachment before judgment and the order is extended to the 7th day of January, 1926.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1925.
Yours truly,
CHOKSEY AND CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C24706

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE SWADESHI FELT CAPS AND HOSIERY MFG. CO., LTD.,
(In Liquidation.)

NANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS, Esqr., ... Official Liquidator.

BY direction of the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers NOTICE is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1926, at 11-30 O'clock in the forenoon at the High Court of Bombay for hearing the application of the Official Liquidator for an order for enforcing payment of the amount due from each contributory of the abovenamed company on a Call made in pursuance of the Order of the Judge in that behalf dated the 27th day of November, 1924, and to pass orders on the said application. *All persons* interested are entitled to attend on such day hour and place to offer objections to an Order for enforcement of such Call.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1925.
MADHAVJI & CO.
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.
C24710

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL SPINNING, WEAVING AND HOSIERY MILLS, LTD.
(In Liquidation).

NANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS. ... Official Liquidator.

BY direction of the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers, Notice is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1926, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon at the High Court of Bombay for hearing on the application of the Official Liquidator for an order for enforcing payment of the amount due from each contributory of the abovenamed Company on a Call made in pursuance of the order of the Judge in that behalf dated the 6th day of November, 1924, and to pass orders on the said application. *All persons* interested are entitled to attend on such day hour and place to offer objections to an Order for enforcement of such call.

Dated the 21st day of December, 1925.
MADHAVJI & CO.
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.
C24709

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1611 of 1922.

JIVRAJ SHAMJI AND ANOTHER. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

UMERSEY NAGSEY AND OTHERS. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1926, at the hour of 4 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises, situated at Doongri Cooly Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B. Ward No. 1061 and formerly Street Nos. 453 and 457 and Now 209-211 and bounded as follows, that is to say. on or towards the East by the property secondly described, on or towards the West by Doongri Cooly Street, on or towards the North by the property of Thakar Narsey Rowji and on or towards the South by the property of Memon Ismail Khandwani.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or quit and ground rent tenure with messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises, situated at Chinch Bunder, Fourth Row, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B. Ward No. 1078 (2) and formerly Street Nos. 34-40 and Now 209-211 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder Fourth Row, on or towards the West by the property firstly described, on or towards the North by the property of Pudmi Collin and on or towards the South by the property of Shah Shivji Velji.

BOTH properties admeasuring about 342.1/3 square yards or thereabouts (but mentioned in New land Register as admeasuring 504 square yards) and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 826-828-1208 and New No. 6563, Old Survey No. 107-118 and New Survey No. 2699 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1706 of the Mandvi Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

C24691

TO MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

NOTICE.

A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION was on the 29th September, 1925, on the application of THE CALICO PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., granted by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind restraining The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd, from purchasing, importing for sale, delivering, publishing for sale or effecting sales in British India of any goods bearing Designs Nos. 1906 and 1908 Registered in Class 13 by the said The Calico Printers' Association, Limited, under the provisions of the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911) or any colourable imitation thereof. The Court further ordered that the Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd. should pay Rs. 1,000 by way of damages as well as the costs of the Action.

WARNING.

The designs which the said The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., have infringed are the exclusive property of the Calico Printers' Association, Limited, and proceedings will forthwith be taken against any persons, firm or Company infringing the said Designs by printing them, or either of them, or any colourable imitation thereof on Cotton Piece Goods.

Dated the 20th day of November, 1925.

C. C. LEWIS,
Solicitor,
Agent for
Poote Edgar and Rylands, Manchester, England, Solicitors for the said The Calico Printers' Association, Limited.

C24702

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Bai BARJIBAI, widow of Jaideo Pattasia, has revoked the Power of Attorney executed by her on the 2nd August, 1919, in favour of Messrs. PANALAL GURMUKHRAI and PREMSUKHDAS UDERAM and that our client will not be responsible for any dealing purported to be made hereafter by the said Panalal Gurmukhrai and Premsukhdas Uderam or either of them in virtue of the said Power of Attorney.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1925.

Messrs. PATELL & CO.,
Attorneys for Bai Barjibai, widow of Jaideo Pattasia.

C24708

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH ANNE DOWLING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having any claim against the estate of the late Elizabeth Anne Dowling, widow of James Edward Dowling Ajmere, Rajputana, European, deceased, who died at Poona on the 12th day of February, 1925, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament, dated the 12th day of April, 1925, was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 19th day of December, 1925, to Lionel Edward Dowling, Dermot Michael Dowling and Blanche Anne Budgen, the Executors of the said deceased are required to send in their claims within one month from this date to Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Solicitors for the above named Executors at their Office in the Central Bank Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Executors will proceed to administer the estate having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are hereby called upon forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. LITTLE & Co., the Attorneys of the above named Administrators.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1925.

LITTLE & CO.

Attorneys of Lionel Edward Dowling, Dermot Michael Dowling and Blanche Anne Budgen the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Anne Dowling—deceased.

C24711

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT

ORDER V. RULES 1 AND 5, CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF AT DHANBAD.

M. S. No. 577 of 1925.

To

PANNALAL LUXMAN LAL, a firm, carrying on business as Contractor at Jalgan District Nimbhora, Bombay Presidency.

WHEREAS BHATIA & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Jharia Pergana, Jharia, has instituted a suit against you for recovery of Rs. 604 as the price of coal, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 9th day of January, 1926, at 10 o'clock in the noon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 19th day of December, 1925.

By Order of the Court,
S. C. DUTT,
Sarishtadar.

19-12-25.

C24707

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

150, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD PEARL AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, attorneys for the pledgee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 4th proximo sell by public auction at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at Apollo Street, on account and risk of Mr. Madhavdas Mathuradas Thakar of Matunga, Bombay the valuable Gold, Pearl and Diamond ornaments such as.

Gold kadas, chains, bangles, necklaces, goongri, wrist belt, pearl bangles, pearl rose rings set with diamonds, diamond earrings, collars, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.

The splendid throbbing drama in 7 Stupendous Reels.

Selected by

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

'THE FATAL DIAMOND'

'THE FATAL DIAMOND'

Featuring: CARLO ALDINE

The wellknown Italian Stunt actor.

Having watched the intimacy between Janna and Julorud with growing suspicion Gyltrop tries to ruin Julorud by villainous means.

ALSO ONE REEL

LAUGHABLE COMEDY.

IMPERIAL

Continues

FOR ONE WEEK MORE

KOHINOOR'S PREMIER PICTURE

"FAIRY OF CEYLON"

DAILY FOUR SHOWS

at 4-30, 6-45, 9-15, 11-30 P.M.

EXTRA SHOWS

On Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 2-30 p. m.

To-Day CHANGE OF PROGRAMME To-Day

the

Well-known Devotional Pictur

AJAMIL

Produced by the KOHINUR FILM CO.,

will be screened at

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE

NEW CHARNI ROAD.

USUAL TIME and MODERATE RATES

GRAND X'MAS WEEK

Monstrous Programme

Daily 2—Shows—2 Daily

5-30 P.M. & 9-30 P.M.

Prof. PARASRAM'S

LION CIRCUS.

Location—Crawford Market

SEE—SPECIAL FEATURES—SEE

8 EDUCATED ELEPHANTS 8

Dare Devil Jack's Leap for Life with Overland Car.

Distance—35 feet—Distance

J. CARSON,
Gen. Manager.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE.

Rev. Eric A. SUTTON, M.A., of Glasgow, [illegible] will deliver in the

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

TO-DAY, THE 23rd DECEMBER 1925

a lecture on

"SWEDENBORG'S SCIENCE OF CORRESPONDENCES AND THE HINDU SCRIPTURES"

when Mr. G. L. NARASIMHAM, B.A., B.C.E., M.I.E., has kindly consented to preside, and will open proceedings at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All, irrespective of creed or denomination, ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND X'MAS WEEK

Extra Special Programme

IN

BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE,

TARDEO, GRANT ROAD.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAR, BARODA STATE

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

THURSDAY, 24-12-'25. at 3 P.M.

"MANAPMAN"

FRIDAY, 25-12-'25 at 3 P.M.

"EKACHA PYALA"

SATURDAY, 26-12-'25 at 3 P.M.

"MUKNAYAK"

SUNDAY, 27-12-'25 at 3 P.M.

"SWYAMWAR."

RATES AS USUAL and BOOKING in morning from 8 to 11 and Evening from 3 to 8 at the THEATRE.

MANAGER

COMING!! COMING!! COMING!!

ONLY FOR FOUR PERFORMANCES.

Under the Kind Patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

KIRLOSKAR SANGIT MANDALI

at RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

ON

THURSDAY, 24-12-25 at 3 P. M.
FRIDAY 25-12-25 at 3 P. M.
SATURDAY, 26-12-25 at 3 P. M.

NEW DRAMA! NEW DRAMA!!

"RAJ RANJAN"

(By Mr. Y. N. TIPNIS)

Tickets can be had from the Madhavashram, Girgaum, from Sunday.

S. N. CHAPEKAR, B. A.,
Proprietor.

HANDSOME ADDITION

TO THE

Extra Special Handsome Programme

of the XMAS WEEK.

Mr. V. B. PENDHARKAR

will present

THE PREMIER ARTIST

Mr. GANPATRAO BODAS

IN

SAUNSHAYAKALLOL as FALGUNRAO

AND IN

MANAPMAN as LAXMIDHAR.

SPECIAL XMAS PROGRAMME!

OF BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE

LALITKALADARSH MANDALI

THURSDAY, 24th instant 8-30 P. M.

RAKSHASI MAHATWAKANKSHA

FRIDAY, 25th instant 3-30 P. M.

SAUNSHAYAKALLOL

SATURDAY, 26th instant 8-30 P. M.

MANAPMAN

SUNDAY, 27th instant 3-30 P. M.

SATTECHE GULAM.

at the BOMBAY THEATRE GRANT ROAD

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PATHE GAZETTE

Time 6-30 & 10 p. m.

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Serious Articles, Humorous Articles, Informative Short Stories, Contributions Poems, Congress Articles Impressions of Messages from Travel, Congress Leaders Sports Articles with fine illustrations.

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BIJOYA KABACH

A Talisman hallowed with Divine Tantric process, successfully used in 400 years; destroys diseases, poverty, misfortune; ensures Vigour, Sons and success, wealth in every undertaking (business, service, examination, litigation, love, race, lottery, etc.) Cost with postage Rs. 2.12. Foreign advance 5s. for Rd. Parcel. C. K. DEBI, c/o Durgabari, P. O. Chunta, Tipperah (India).

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent)

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 21st instant (5.5 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Though ginning figures are larger than expected, the market was well liquidated and showed a better tone. We don't look for much change until New Year."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 21st instant as under:—

"Operators are selling confidently. While further weaknesse in near months probable, think favourably of October purchase."

Although a moderate decline was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning half a rupee higher with Broach April-May at Rs. 349½. At the opening Commission Houses were buyers and the rate improved to Rs. 351. On free selling by Japanese and other Commission Houses and Jobbers the market gradually gave way to Rs. 345½ and closed easily at Rs. 346. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 345½ and going up by half a rupee on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses declined to Rs. 344½ on Marwari Shroffs selling and closed at Rs. 345.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 322½ and improved to Rs. 326½ on Commission Houses and general buying. On selling by Japanese Houses the market gradually gave way to Rs. 319½ and closed at Rs. 320. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 323 and going up to Rs. 324½ on Bazar operators buying declined to Rs. 318½ on Shroffs and general selling and closed at Rs. 319½. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 273½ and Rs. 277 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and the demand from Shippers was poor. Local Spinners were totally out of the market.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 p.m.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Fully Good Broach April-May 345.
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan. 271.
Fully Good Bengal March 275.
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan. 319.
Fine Oomra March 317.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

M G Bengal and S Punjab—Superfine 293, Fine 285, F Good 275.

M G Oomra No. 3—Superfine 340, Fine 330, F Good 320.

M G Central Provinces No. 1—Superfine 360, Fine 350, F Good 340.

M G Central Provinces No. 2—Superfine 352, Fine 342, F Good 332.

M G Khandesh—Superfine 330, Fine 320, F Good 310, Good 300.

M G Mathia—Fine 290, F Good 280, Good 270.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Fully Good Broach April-May 346.
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan. 272.
Fully Good Bengal March 276.
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan. 320.
Fine Oomra March 319.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

	Ready.	New.	Jan.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	305	.....	
Bengal Fine M.G.	295	295	
Bengal F.G.M.G.	280	286	
Sindh Punjab Fine M.G.	295	295	
Sindh Punjab F.G.M.B.	280	.....	
Punjab-Americans M.G.	365	.....	
Wardha Hingt. Fine M.G.	340/60	350	
Nagpur Fine M.G.	340/60	350	
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	330/50	340	
Fulgaon Fine M.G.	330/50	340	
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	325/40	340	
Amraoti Fine M.G.	330/45	332	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	330/40	332	
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	320/30	323	
Khandesh Fine M.G.	320/30	323	
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....	
Broach Fine M.G.	(Old)	.....	
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....	
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....	
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....	
Dharwar S.G.	340	.....	
Coompta M.G.	350/60	.....	
Westerns M.G.	300/305	.....	
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....	
Miraj M.G.	345	.....	
Cambodia M.G.	410/15	.....	

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st December, 1925:—

	Bales.
Cotton	18909
	Cwts.
Wheat	5785
Linseed	2778
Rape, etc.	446
Gingellyseed	1803
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	34324
Castorseed	1465
Rice	16441
Myrabollams	1849
Cottonseed	29717
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	2534
Juwar	3225
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	3785
	Tons.
Coal	196

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	yesterday	Since 1st September, This year	Last year
Khandesh	3,003	1,03,374	30,845
Central India	3,233	75,744	8,893
Barsi and Nagar	2,123	42,259	17,950
Hyderabad-Gaorani	492	1,999	5,659
Berar	4,750	96,147	94,699
Central Provinces	2,943	46,301	51,608
Total Oomras	16,549	3,75,764	2,06,685
Dholera	546	53,900	16,936
N.-W. Provinces	435	1,05,183	68,287
Rajputana	302	24,733	8,259
Sind-Punjab	1,117	8,275	85,236
Broach	..	1	952
Coompta & Dharwar	..	12,201	8,453
Westerns-Northerns	..	6,261	6,511
Cocoanada	..	1,469	603
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	6,441	5,189
Persian	..	1,689	623
American	..	143	6,586
Egyptian and African	104	27,326	21,225
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	352	3,485
Total	18,909	6,76,731	4,39,231

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	yesterday	1st Sept. to 17th Dec This year.	Last year
Europe	5,634	1,16,534	61,342
Japan & China	14,000	1,79,102	2,36,295
Coast Ports	..	7,501	5,733
Upcountry by Rail.	..	3,885	7,155
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	66,347	21 854
Total	19 634	3,73,002	3 32,385

COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 21.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 1,000 bales.
Universal Standard. 9.71
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 17.00
New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)
January 18.56
March 18.80
May 18.53
New York Noon Call—
January 18.59
March 18.86
May 18.58
New Orleans 10 a.m.—
January 18.54
March 18.27

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 21.

December	9.51—.05
January	9.52—.04
March	9.55—.04
May	9.58—.04
July	9.58—.03
August	9.51—.02
October	9.42—.04
December	9.36+.06

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	9.47—.07
March	9.50—.07
May	9.54—.06
July	9.53—.06
October	9.39—.04
December	9.32—.04

EGYPTIANS

January	16.05+.09
March	15.90 unchanged
May	16.05+.05
January	15.70—.20
March	15.77—.13

London, Dec. 21.

Exchange Belgium 106.98.
Exchange Athens 382.50.
Cuban Sugar 11/1 1/2 Nov.-Dec. sellers.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 21.

December	16.15—.06
January	15.90—.06
February	15.90—.03
March	15.90 unchanged
April	15.95 unchanged
May	16.00 unchanged
June	16.05 unchanged
July	16.05 unchanged
August	16.10 unchanged
September	16.25—.10
October	16.50 unchanged
November	16.45 unchanged

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 21.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

December	9.53—.03
January	9.54—.02
February	9.53—.02
March	9.57—.02
April	9.57—.01
May	7.60—.02
June	9.59—.01
July	5.59—.02
August	9.51—.02
September	9.49—.03
October	9.43—.03
November	9.38—.02
December	9.36+.06

Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN MARKET

New York, Dec. 21.

COTTON.—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 44,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 9,000
Day's Exports to Continent 19.000

Futures at New York—

January	18.47—.13
March	18.75—.09
May	18.47—.06
July	18.15—.07
Spot Cotton at New York	19.30—.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18,77—.06

Futures at New Orleans—

January	18.50—.06
March	18.21—.06

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 17 5/16
Demand Bills 4.84.68
Foreign Mined 69

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES

New York, Dec. 21.

Futures at New York—

January	18.47—.13
March	18.75—.09
May	18.47—.06
July	18.15—.07

Liverpool, Dec. 21.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

January	9.54—.02
March	9.57—.02
May	9.60—.02
July	9.59—.02

WIRE OF NORDEN & CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Cotton Cabin, Mumbadevi, Bombay, received on Tuesday the following cable from our friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Operators are selling confidently. While further weakness in near month probable, we think favourably of October purchase."

Our Liverpool friends have cabled as under:—

"Market has a sagging tendency. Report is considered bearish. Crop is likely to exceed 16,500,000."

JAVA SUGAR

London, Dec. 21.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 16

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 14/9

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 14/11½

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi July/Sept sellers 15/0 1/4

Tone:—Not much demand.

RUBBER

London, Dec. 21.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan./Feb. 48.
Tone:—Weaker.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Dec. value 45 3/4
Tone:—Irregular forward very four speculative business spot little trade enquiry.
Ribbed Smoke Sheets Dec./Jan. value 45 3/4

GINNING REPORT

Washington, Dec. 21.

A message from the U. S. A. Department of agriculture states that the cotton ginned up to the 13th inst. is 14,826,000 bales.

FREIGHT OF COAL

London, Dec. 21.

Cardiff to Bombay 13

METAL

London, Dec. 21.

English best Selected Copper £64
Standard Copper G. M. B. £60 3/8
Copper Braziers £75 1/4
Yellow Metal £70
Hard Spelter £32 3/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 5/8

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 22

Jute.—Albion 450, Alliance 512, Anglo-India 395, Auckland 232, Barnagore 160, Bally 190, Birla 8, Belvedere 470, Budge-Budge 420, Caledonian 555, Chapdani 170, Clive 9514, Craig 5, Cheviot 240, Dalhousie 260, Delta 480, Empire 50, Fort Gloster 810, Fort William 318, Gondalpara 830, Gourepore 670, Hukumchand 10, Hooghly 74, Howrah 37/8, Kamarhatty 560, Kankanarrah 460, Kelvin 760, Kinnison 960, Lansdowne 265, Lawrence 590, Lothian 370, Naihati 430, National 2618, New Central 570, Northbrook 51, Orient 190, Presidency 7/4, Reliance 61, Soorah 27, Standard 382, Union 555, Waverly 7, Hessian 21/2, jute 120.

Cotton.—Dunbar 200,205, Keshavram Cotton 4/14.

Miscellaneous.—B. I. Corporation 4 7/8 B. I. Corporation D. 3 7/8, I. I. Still 21, Madon Theatres 3/6, Imperial Bank 1452, Imperial Conty 347.

Remarks:—The market opened firm, closing easier. Cottons steady. Buying Dunbar cotton at this rate advisable.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs	a,
Bank of India	50	3	70	8
Baroda	50	4	73	
Central Co-operative	50	7 3/4	50	
Central	25	1¼	22	8
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	77	
Imperial	500	40	1470	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	382	8
Union	7¾	..	3	6
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..	10	8
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	32	4
Indian Cement O.	350	..	41	14
Katni Cement O.	100	..	59	
Katni Cement D.	40	..	110	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	2	
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	50	5
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	815	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	141	
Central Provinces	100	7¾ p.c.	109	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	84	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	76	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	78	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	74	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	86	8
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	157	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	615	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	68	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	121	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	205	
Scindia Steam	30		9	1
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80	8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		537	8
Andhra Valley P.	1000	..	910	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	100	
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	886	4
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	910	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	74	
Surat Electricity	100	..	57	8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	355	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	500	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Akbar	500	..	475	
Fort	475	..	200	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	945	
Indian Cotton	125	20	215	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	200	xD
New Berar	500	80	855	
New East India	1,000	..	2500	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	550	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	730	
Volkart U. P.	500	40	630	+D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	142	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	7	
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	406	4
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	111	4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	12	6
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	41	
British Burma Petroleum	100 Sh.	8	5	5
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		175	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75	+D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	315	
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	620	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	45	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref.	100	..	25	4
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	50	
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	..	17	
Thacker	50	..	150	
Telephone	50	1	20	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	500	
Jupiter	15	..	4	4
New India	25	1-0	12	2
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	810	
Vulcan	10	..	2	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	390	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	9	8
Assur Virjee	100	..	4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	850	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	345	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	847	8
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	400	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	20	
Century	100	20	410	
Central India O.	100	16	458	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	402	8
Ceylon	100	..	50	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	127	8
Coorla	100	7	140	
Crescent	100	6	107	8
Currimbhoy	250	..	335	
David	500	..	370	
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	100	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2035	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	120	
Mysore	50	5	123	12
New City of Bombay	100	10	220	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	296	4
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	457	8
Pheonix	100	15	475	
Planet	100	..	11	8
Premier	100	..	48	12
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	460	
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7300	
Simplex	250	..	155	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50	
Standard	500	100	1200	
Swadeshi	100	18	446	4
Swan	100	50	150	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	75	
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1825	
Vishnu P.	500	35	550	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	530	
Dawn	250	40	645	
Diamond O.	100	..	5	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	1	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	270	
Edward Sassoon	200	..	156	4
Elphinstone O.	100	..	29	
Emperor Edward	500	..	300	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	830	
Finlay	100	20	126	4
Framjee Petit	1000	..	550	
Globe	100	..	40	
Gokak	100	7	120	
Gold Mohur	100	..	14	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1110	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	207	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	88	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	395	
Indian Woollen	50	..	2	
Jamshed O.	250	..	70	
Kastoorchand	500	..	90	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300	
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	106	4
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor	500	..	850	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4725	
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	27	8
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	121	
Madras United	250	15	425	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2100	
Mathradas	100	..	120	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 21.

Ahmedabad	390
Bombay Cotton	345
Bombay Dyeing	842-8, 847-8, 841-4, 847-8
Century	403-12, 410, 401-4, 410
Central India	456-4, 460, 456-4, 458-12
Colaba Land	123-12, 127-8, 123-12, 125
Orescent	197-8
Edward Sassoon	156-4
Fazulbhoy	826-4, 831-4, 825. 83
Finlay	128-4
Globe	40
Gokak	120
Indian Bleaching	207-8
Indore Malwa	395
Kohinoor	850
Madhowjee	121-4
Mathuradas	120
Meyer Sassoon	100
Mysore	123-12
New Great	292-8, 296-4, 291-4, 296-4
Pabaney	260
Pearl	452-8, 458-12, 451-4, 457-8
Phoenix	455
Simplex	150, 156-4 150, 155
Swadeshi	445, 446-4, 445, 446-4
Swan Mills	150
Tata Mill	70
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock	145
Bombay Steam	121-4
„ Tram Co., Ord	100
Bundi Cement	10-8
Indian Cement	41-14
Central India Mining	32-8
Katni Cement Ord.	50
Shivrajpur	50-4
Tata Hydro	882-8, 886-4, 881-4 886-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	46-4, 50, 45-10, 50
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	14-12, 17, 14-12, 17

SHARES.

London, Dec. 21.

Hongkong Bank, £120½.
Chartered Bank, £21.
National Bank, £16½.
P. and O. Bank, £8 7/8.
Eastern Bank, £6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/11
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/13.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1923 Rs. 105/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2.
6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/14.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/4
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1939-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Steady 3 1/2 per cent. Paper in demand.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	2/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ½ to 1		57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	½	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	2	62 10 0
Copper American	1½	62 10 0
Copper, American	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		26 12 0
Copper, English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Kiai		74 0 0
Lead Country		26 8 0
Roger Brass, Metal ½ to 1		56 0 0
„ „ 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 10 0
English Copper		62 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Kilachand	No. 14½	0 10 9
Kilachand	No. 20 1/4	0 12 3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 10 9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 10 9
David	No. 10 1/2	0 10 9
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 10 6
Tribkamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 11 0
Sattara	No. 12 1/2	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 10 0
Light-House	No. 6½	0 9 9
Japan	No. 40.1	1 3 6
Japan	No. 42-2	1 5 6
Japan	No. 20	0 14 3
Japan	No. 32	1 1 3

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D A 1/6 15/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 960.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D A Frcs 1025.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1010.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 118.
Bank's buying 60 d/st D P Rs. 114.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 209.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs 273.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85-1/16.
London—Paris Frcs 129.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.12.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was quiet dull.

London, Dec. 21.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady
Bar Gold 4 4.11½ steady
Exchange Market was dull—steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
American Dollars	273
Hongkong Dollars	161½
Shanghai	209
Japan	117½
Singapore	156½

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

3 months 4 7/8 per cent.
6 months 4 7/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
Money Call 1 month 3 1/4 per cent.
Money Call 3 months 4½ per cent.
Money Call 6 months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Sovereigns Ready 13-5-3.
Sovereigns Forward 13.5.3
National Bank Bar Gold 21.6.6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-2-9
Bar gold forward Rs. 21.3-0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21.4.0.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 71.15.0.
Bar Silver 1st settlement Rs. 71-11.0.
Bar Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71.6.0.

London, Dec. 21.

Bar gold ready sh. 84 11 1/2
Silver ready d. 31.13.
Silver forward d. 31.13

TONE OF SILVER—
Firm. China speculators bought to cover sale. Sellers scarce. Market undecided and might easily move either way.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Dec. 21.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £85 5/8 —7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 7/16 unchanged
Conversion Loan £75 3/16+1/16
Indian Loan 5½ £100¾ unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104¼ unchanged
Consols 2½ per cent 54 7/8 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3½ 51 unchanged
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan) 66 3/8 unchanged
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 57½ unchanged.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Ready:—21.3.
Vaida Posh—Opening 21-3, at 6 p.m. 21-2.
Vaida Maha—Opening 21.3.9. at 6 p.m. 21.3.9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Posh—Opening 0.1.0.
Vaida Maha—Opening 0.1.6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Ready:—72.
Vaida Posh—Opening 71-12, Lowest 71.10, at 6 p.m. 71-10.
Vaida Maha—Opening 71-7, Lowest 71-5, at 6 p.m. 71.5.
Vaida Fagan—Opening 71-12, Lowest 71-1, at 6 p.m. 71.1.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Posh—Opening 0.8.0.
Vaida Maha—Opening 1.0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Rev. Sutton's lecture on Swedenborg Sir Jehangir Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 5-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 24.

Banks closed: Christmas Eve.
Bombay Winter Race Meeting: Third Day.

FRIDAY, December 25.

Banks closed: Christmas Day.
The P. and O. mail steamer China with the mails from London of Dec. 10 expected to arrive at 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 26.

Banks closed: Boxing Day.
The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Dec. 23 (Wed.)	7h 8m	6h 7m
Dec. 24 (Thu.)	7h. 8m.	6h. 7m.
Dec. 26 (Sat.)	7h. 9m.	6h. 9m.
Dec 25 (Fri.)	7h. 9m.	6h. 8m
Dec. 27 (Sun.)	7h. 10m.	6h. 9m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.40	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21. 5
Delhi Express	6.30	21.25
Express. Terminates at Ch. Gate.	20.25	7. 0

The Gujarat Mail is intended for passengers for Ahmedabad and via Ahmedabad for the Sind Mail and vice versa.

The Kathiawar Mail is intended for Passengers for the Metre-gauge Delhi Mail and for Sanand, Chharodi, Viramgam and via Viramgam for Kathiawar and vice versa.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line s.s. "Matheson" left Suez on the evening of 19th inst.

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL.

The Annual Prize giving and the annual Social Gathering will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the School Hall.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to landline trouble between Marseilles and Paris outward continental traffic will probably be late.

RADIO PROGRAMME.

A select programme of Indian Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Call sign 2 F. V. Wave length 387 metres.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. M. H. Shaha on "Consumption" to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage at Chawpati.

REV. SUTTON ON SWEDENBORG.

Under the auspices of the Swedenborg Society of India, Rev. Eric A. Sutton, of Glasgow, will deliver in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Wednesday) a lecture on "Swedenborg's Science of Correspondences and the Hindu Scriptures," when Mr. G. L. Narasimham, will preside, and open proceedings at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

APPEAL TO RESIDENTS OF MAUDVI.

The residents of Mandvi who are members of the Mandvi Dist. C. C. are requested to pay up their for the year 1926) vil annas 4 in the Mandvi District Congress Committee Hall.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

There will be a debate at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood to-morrow (Thursday) the 24th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. J N. Chubb will propose that genious is divorce from eccentricity. Mr. R. S. Joglekar will oppose the proposition. Dr. D. D. Boovariwala will preside.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.

This leading Marathi dramatic company will open their special Christmas season in Bombay at the Baliwalla Theatre, Tardeo, on the 24th inst. at 3 p.m. When "Manapaman" will be staged.

A Calcutta correspondent wires:—The Bengal Provincial Mahants Conference is holding its first session in Calcutta on the 29th instant under the presidentship of His Highness Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga-Eminent Mahants of Berar, the United Provinces and Orissa will attend. Srijut Shyamsunder Chakravarty Mahanth Brajbhushan Sarandeo of Ukhara and Pandit Dharamdutta, Shastri of Benares will deliver

LAST SATURDAY
Turf Expert's Card
Contained
Mooafak, Weldon, Vin, Maryland, Radhapiari, Mashur, etc. : :
GRAND SELECTIONS TO-MORROW.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.,
190, Hornby Road, Fort.

BOMBAY RACES.

WINTER MEETING 3RD—DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

1st Race starts at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.)

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—1 Mile, Div. I.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms Arabs III Class.

Crown 9-4, Attab 9-1, Rami 9-1, Jadran 8-13, Goorjee 8-8, Najian 8-6, Gazalan 8-6, Silver Cup 8-6, Jusoor 8-6, David 8-4, Nayim 8-4, Candidate 8-3, Pasha 8-3, Natak 8-3, Mijrin 7-13, and Hongkong 7-12.

2nd Race at 3-15 p.m.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—1 Mile, Div. II.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms Arabs III Class.

Janfawi 9-4, Raad 9-3, Tamaran 8-13, Mahfouz 8-13, Cheque 8-12, Yildiz 8-11, Kahmil 8-10, Watchmaker 8-10, Dolly 8-8, Mootrub 8-8, Goolfahab 8-6, Tahseen Beg 8-3, Kannan 8-3, Parrins Hope 8-3, Budder 8-3, Roshan 7-13, Sabah 7-11 and My Moon 7-8.

3rd Race at 3-45 p.m.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—1 Mile Div. III.

Winner Rs. 1,500, Second Rs. 500, Third Rs. 250. Terms, Arabs III Class.

Kowkab 9-9, Favourite 9-2, Rehearsal 9-1 Rummah 9-1, Othello 9-1, Faisal 8-11, Zulu 8-11, Vin 8-10, Mooafak 8-10, Weldon 8-10, Denmark 8-10, Hurchan 8-10, Arab Prince 8-10, Cheerful 8-10, Huntsman 8-10 Little Joker 8-8, Collingwood 8-7, and Trusty 7-11.

4th Race at 4-15 p.m.

THE ELLESMERE HANDICAP.—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second 1,250, third Rs. 750. Handicap Horses 3 and 4 years old only.

Prey 9-7, Nougat 9-1, Ulster Ally 8-9, Georgina 8-0, Ad Dominum 7-12, Candle Hill 7-10, and Poet's Dream 7-0.

5th Race at 4-45 p.m.

THE X'MAS PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000, second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000. Handicap Horses I and II Class.

Kaser Girl 9-0, Husky 8-11, Purser 8-11, Rackle 8-7, Courier 8-7, Heron 8-7, Quincy 8-6, Castor Bridge 8-3, Brasidas 8-3, Very Little 8-2, Stone Marten 8-0, Carton Pierre 7-7, and Arrowy 7-0.

6th Race at 5-15 p.m.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. Handicap Horses II and III Class.

Brasidas 9-1, Maryland 9-1, Murmansk 8-13, Discobolus 8-3, Footpedal 7-13, Sauce 7-13, Lucky Lad 7-13, and Jovial 6-12.

7th Race at 5.45 p.m.

THE VIHAR PLATE.—1 Mile 1Fur.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750. Handicap Arabs I and II Class.

Chieftain 9-12, Peach Bitter 9-5, Sahoo 9-3, Rose Hill 9-3, Mayiah 9-2, Karikata 8-10, Hawam 8-10, Squire 8-7, Hazal 8-4, Alder 8, Zoolfakar 7-10, Hyder Pasha 7-9, Shahzada 7-6, Amanra 7-1 and Nassim 6-12.

RASH DRIVING.

EUROPEAN FINED RS. 150.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the instance of Sergeant Bailey convicted and sentenced P. Short to pay a fine of Rs. 150 on charge of rash and negligent driving on Saturday last. The accused had knocked down a Hindu woman named Moti Ladi, to whom the court awarded Rs. 30 out of the fine.

KARACHI PORT TRUST 6 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN.

RESULT OF APPLICATIONS.

The Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, writes:—

Amount offered for public subscription Rs. 90,00,000.

Total applications received Rs. 14,86,36,500

Allotment is being made on the following basis:—

Applications for Rs. 500 to Rs. 6,000 inclusive receive Rs. 500.

Applications for Rs. 6,500 to Rs. 15,000 inclusive receive Rs. 1,000.

Applications for Rs. 15,500 to Rs. 21,000 inclusive receive Rs. 1,500.

Applications over Rs. 21,000 receive at the rate of 5.99 per cent of amount applied for ignoring fractional amounts below Rs. 400.

Note.—Applications for amounts up to Rs. 21,000 were one per cent of the applications received and the total allotments made to such applicants amount to Rs. 1,81,000 only.

STEEL INDUSTRY & PROTECTION.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Mr Baldwin said the Civil Research Committee of the House of Commons had considered at length the application of the Steel Industry for protection under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, and heard many witnesses representing employers and employed. Evidence revealed a serious situation as a result of the pressure of foreign competition; but investigation made it clear that safeguarding the basic industry of this magnitude would have repercussions and might be regarded as conflicting with the Government's declarations with regard to the general tariff. Therefore, Government, was unable to grant the application.—Reuter's Special.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co; Frere Road, Fort).

JANUARY.

22nd December, 1925	
Previous Closing Rate	18.47
To-day's Opening Rate	18.39
Difference	—08
To-day's Closing Rate	18 35
Difference	—12

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Horaby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.

22nd December, 1925	
Previous Closing Rate	9.54
To-day's Opening Rate	9.49
Difference	—05
To-day's Closing Rate	9.48
Difference	—06
Sewri Closing Rate	345 0-0
Khandi Closing Rate	344 8-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

Jutes opened lower in sympathy with weaker position of commodity market and there was hardly any demand in evidence. Cottons were turning easier owing to lack of buying support. Coals remained more or less unchanged with little business offering. Rubbers had little support in comparatively dull market. Miscellaneous were without any new features. Government securities remained unaltered in tone.

Stock exchange will remain closed for Christmas and New Year holidays from the 24th instant to 3rd proximo both days inclusive.

6 per cent. Bonds 1926 100/6, S L Central Bank of India 23, Dunbar cotton 195, Kesoram 4/12, Clive 34/10, Howrah 37/4, Jainty Central 4/14, Hume Pipe and concrete annas 6.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling and six and five thirty-second pence and Demand Bills were one shilling and six and three sixteenths pence.—A. P.

SPLIT IN PATNA MUNICIPALITY.

PATNA, Dec. 21.

At the special meeting of the Patna Municipality held on Sunday the resolution asking for the bifurcation of the municipality into two parts constituting two separate municipalities one including the wards on Bankipore side and the other on Patna city side was defeated by a narrow majority of three votes. Consequent on this nine Municipal Commissioners who were for the resolution have resigned in a body and some more are expected to resign. —A. P.

MUSLIM UNITY.

Raja Syed Ahmad Ali Khan Alawee, M.L.C., writes in the course of a letter:—Every effort should be made for rallying the members of different parties, in order to arrive at a definite policy which should secure unity of action and should be founded on the basic principle of co-operation. It will be a glorious day for us if an agreement can be reached at the next session of the League on some of the outstanding questions in dispute amongst us and we are wise enough to sink our personal differences for the sake of the common faith.

"UNIVERSITY ELECTION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is very gratifying to note that the din of electioneering campaign has at last reached the sanctum of an otherwise busy editorial office. I fully agree with you in everything that you say regarding this election and am glad that you recognise that there is something wrong in the constitution of the University which requires to be set right. But, sir, where did you get that information regarding the voting at this election being by ballot? I shall fully agree with you if you say that it 'ought' to be by ballot for the present regulations in no way indicate that the voting is by ballot. On the contrary, the regulations encourage all those undesirable practices which are followed in open voting. The voter has to sign before an attesting officer. It is extremely difficult for him to find one. The unscrupulous canvasser knowing this defect in the regulations makes a free use of all the instruments of pressure—social, petty-coat and back-door—and forces the voter, much against his conscience and will, to set down his signature for a candidate he does not want to be elected to the Senate. This antiquated and antediluvian method, I fully agree with you, must be put a stop to.—Yours etc.

KAPILRAM VAKIL.

Bombay, December 22.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted an interview to Dr. A. Abdur Rahman on Monday.

Sir Victor Sassoon arrived on Tuesday, to stay at Belvedere.

Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt left Belvedere on Tuesday.

Invitations have been issued by Nawab and Begum A. Hydari, Hydur Nawaz Jung Bahadur to an "at Home" at Kunj Nivas, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, on Sunday January 3rd, in celebration of the marriage of their daughter, Bibi Najmunnisa with Mr. Camruddin Shuffi Tyebji.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 22.

Japan, Norrman, Calcutta.
Aleppo. Leggott, Hull.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 23.

Baroda, Halls, Busreh.
Delta, Sudell, Kobe.
Phorus, Howe, Singapore.
Penag Maru, Torri, Karachi.

LOADING.

Dec. 22.

Steamer Homestead for New York.
Steamer Bardistan for Hamburg.
Steamer Aleppo for Hull.
Steamer Capo-di-Monte for Genoa.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, December 22.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Werdenfels 3852 Karachi 30/12 L. Edward
2 Rawalpindi, 9416, London 2/1, M M and Co.
5 Mirzapore 4135 China 31/12 M M & Co F F Campbell & Co.
6 Begum 3656 Java 26/12 M. M. and Co.
7 Alleppo 2520, Barcelona, N.F., J F and Co.
8 Wakasa Maru, 3804, Kobe, 27/12, N Y Kaisha.
9 Razmak 4937 Aden 26/2 M M & Co.
10 Khandalla 3702 Durban 23/12 M M & Co.
14 Pilsna 4829 Trieste 1/1 L. Trieste & Co.
15 Tacoma Maru 3642 Japan 23/12 O S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Chindwara 3307 NF NF M. M. and Co.
1 Ahmedi, 1331, Busreh, 18/12 S. Hassam and Co.
2 Cl. Chaltan, 2100, M Coast, 30/12, J F and Co.
5 Indus Maru 2705 Kobe 2/1 O. S. Kaisha. Kaisha.
9 Homefield, 3228, M Coast, N F, M M and Co.
12 and 13 Cape Certegal, 3136 Rangoon. 22/12, S S N Co.
15 Barpeta, 1877, P Gulf, 30/12, M M and Co.
15 Baroda, 1899, P. Gulf, 23/12, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D & E Hanildar 3086 Colombo 28/12 T. M. & Co.
F Ogarda, 3038, Cal. 16/12 M M and Co.
G Skuld 649 Bangkok 20/12 F F C & Co.
K Jalatarang 1464 N.F., N.F. S S N Co Ltd.
L/M Jehangir, 2157, N.F., N.F.. T M and Co.
P. Zorilla 3180 Karachi 26/12 M. M. and Co.
C & R Shinnoh Maru 2582 York, 6/1, O S Kaisha.

ALLEGED INSULT TO INDIAN.

SOLDIERS ON TRIAL.

POONA, December 21.

A District Court Martial presided over by Major Binney, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, assembled to-day for the trial of the company Q. M. C. Blatchford, Sergt. Byatt and Seraft. Whithorne of the Royal West Kent Regiment who were charged with insulting a Hindu gentleman Mr.Narotamdas Morarjee of Bombay, in a railway carriage on Poona Station. The three accused were returning with another to Talegaon where their regiment was in camp on the night of 6th December They got into a first-class carriage in which Narotamdas Morarjee was travelling to Bombay, and on the latter objecting to their travelling first-class with second-class tickets the Sergeants are said to have used insulting language and refused to leave until forcibly removed.

On the case being called up to-day, Q.M.S. Blatchford and Sergt. Byatt asked for time to prepare their defence and the case abainst them was adjourned to 4th January.

Sergt. Whithorne agreed to be tried and pleaded not guilty to the charges of being drunk and of neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and discipline. Mr. Narotamdas Morarjee gave evidence as to the incident which led to the present charge. Sgt. Whithorne, he said, was one of the accused who entered the compartment, but he took no part in the events that followed. All he could say of him was that he was not sober. Sgt. Whithorne was struck by one of the other accused when he tried to leave the carriage. One of the other accused tried to kiss witness, while the other sat on his shins, and later put his legs out of the window and asked complainant to push him out. He did not think Sgt. Whithorne tried to restrain others.

Mr. Fritchley, Assistant Station-Master and other witnesses were examined.

Accused, in his statement, said he tried to get the two others out of the carriage and was struck several times by one of them. They were only going as far as Talegaon. Q. M S. Blatchford, and Sgt. Byatt were not drunk but happy. The accused called several witnesses to depose to the fact that he was not drunk on the night in question. After the prosecution and defence had addressed the court the hearing concluded.

The Court will report its finding to the G. O. C. for confirmation.—A. P.

PUNJAB JAIL REFORM.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S SUGGESTIONS.

The Punbjab Jail Enquiry Committee recorded the oral evidence of Lala Lajpat Rai last week. Lalaji had already provided the committee with a written statement. He had lived in Lahore Central Jail and Dharmasala sub-jail. His evidence covered the whole administration, although he had personal experience of only these two jails.

Witness had seen unauthorised punishments in Dharmasala sub-jail. He did not himself see "Gidar kut" and "kan" parade; but saw kicking, slapping and foul abuse, the last being indulged in by assistant jailors also. Witness had seen a prisoner producing 5 guineas from his throat. Two prisoners offered to give him any amount of money. This practice was very common, particularly in Lahore Central Jail. The money enabled prisoners to get away from jail task.

It was not possible to expect better class men as officials on present low salaries. Witness did not think that retired persons would be of any good. The best thing would be to have trained men as Assistant jailors and jailors. It would be very good to have men having knowledge of scientific methods or graduates with psychology as one of their subjects. The present set of officials were, with a few exceptions, thoroughly incompetent and knew only how to tyrannise or do some clerical work. The convict warders were a great nuisance and must be done away with. Their offices were purchased; and they had much to lose by not obeying the jailor than the paid warder. Witness would reward good behaviour in prisoners by remissions and also by crediting each of them with the proceeds of the results of his labour after paying for his upkeep and a little more, and giving him the money thus earned.

If the chief object of jail administration were the reform of the prisoner, the whole system would require to be changed. If it were, as remarked in the Punjab Legislative Council, deterent punishment, there would be no hope of making any progress.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS

As to the classification of prisoners, distinctions would have to be made between various classes of prisoners. Witness had seen a habitual prisoner in Dharmasala sub-jail, who had been in jail for 20 years, giving lectures to others how to commit dacoity and robbery. That was the type that required to be segregated from others.

Distinctions as regards position would also be necessary. For example, there was already a distinction in favour of Europeans and Indians living in European style. Witness saw no reason why that distinction should not be extended to all Indians living in a decent style.

Witness also suggested distinction in treatment; one class received light labour in the beginning and gradually stiffer labour later; and another class receiving uniform treatment throughout.

Under the existing system, the treatment accorded to a prisoner on entry was inhuman; although the first 15 days or so should be considered to be most important. Witness would suggest very light labour for these first days. As it was, they were kept in cells and put to grinding, etc., so that they lost the balance of the minds and it was realy merciful at that time to have a corrupt official.

Even the special class diet scale was bad as compared with the European prisoners diet. The Europeans too did not enjoy their full diet but sold it to others.

President:—To get cigarettes (Laughter)

Witness suggested giving good food to such prisoners even if it were on payment.

What possible hope, witness asked, could long term prisoners, such as those who were sentenced to 40 or 50 years, have of getting out? They should be segregated and should form a class by themselves.

The classification should be on the basis of crime and that of social position. The former class would include long-term prisoners, habitual offenders, offender's who had committed grave offences, and the rest. The classification according to social position might be difficult, but some sort of basis could be formed on which it could be made. It should be left to the discretion of Magistrate to give a special class to a man he sentenced.

Again, the offenders whose crime was mere expression of opinion, religions or political, should be put in the special class irrespective of their social position.

These should not be mixed up with prisoners. Witness had actually seen the under-trial prisoners put to work, though he had not seen it in the Lahore Central Jail. These might be locked up at night but should be left free during the day or at least to sit outside their cells and should have free access to unobjectionable books and newspapers.

"Religious and Moral Instruction":—Witness said, while full liberty was allowed to Christian Missionaries, Hindu, Muslim or Sikh Missionaries were not allowed in jails. The latter should also be allowed although they might have to be selected. Witness agreed with the president that there would be great difficulty in selecting reliable missionaries. Every jail having 50 inmates should have a library including religious books. At present even religious books were objected to by some Jailors.

PUNISHMENTS

Witness would entirely abolish grinding of wheat, putting prisoners to grinding mill and oil press and wells. The first had been almost given up by women also and the others were never done by human beings. Witness did not mean that all kinds of hard labour were to be abolished.

One method of punishing an incorrigible prisoner would be by depriving him of certain previleges and putting him in solitary cell with some kind of labour. But witness's point was that all punishments that degraded a human being should be abolished. K. B. Sh. Abdul Qadir said that so far as he was aware there was no idea abroad in the country that grinding was a degrading occupation. Witness did not agree with him and said that, to say that one had to do work like grinding had come to be an expression of bad language.

In witness's opinion, the abolition of such punishments would also remove many causes of corruption.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

VAST FIELD FOR CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION.

SIR K. V. REDDI ON PROGRESS OF MOVEMENT.

In his presidential address at the 14th sessions of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference which opened at Dharwar on the 16th inst. Sir K. V. Reddi, referred to the amazing progress which the co-operative movement has made in India since the introduction of the Reforms. He said:—In 1920 there were in all India 304 Central Banks including Provincial Central Banks and Banking Unions, while on the 31st March 1924, we had 530 such Banks. We had only 638 Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions in 1920 and now there are 1402. Agricultural Societies rose from 25,873 to 54,645 while the non-Agricultural Societies increased from 1,662 to 4,529. The number of members of Primary societies rose from 1,752,904 in 1920 to 2,313,567 in 1924 while during the same period the working Capital rose from Rs. 31,12,24,000 to Rs. 40,52,97,000. It will thus be noticed that during the last 4 or 5 years as much progress is perceived as was achieved within the first 16 years of the inauguration of the movement in this country.

He then referred to the activities of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute. He congratulated the workers in the presidency on the happy circumstance of having a habitation of their own in the Institute building bearing the name of "a great nationalist a great philanthropist and a great co-operator" the late Sir Vithaldas Thakersey. He then compared the progress made by Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency with that made by societies in the Madras Presidency and pointed out how far in the advance the former are of the latter. As regards building societies in particular, Bombay's progress was most encouraging. After dealing with measures take to tackle the problem of the indebtedness of te ryot Sir K. V. Reddi said in conclusion:

Then in the case of industrial produce of land such as cotton, oil seeds and the rest, co-operation must intervene and factories and mills must be erected on the co-operative basis to convert the raw material into finished products, not merely for domestic use but even for purposes of export. I refuse to accept the theory that we Indians are born agriculturists and that we are better off by selling our raw produce and by purchasing finished goods from other countries. I believe that a great step can at once be taken towards industrial advancement with the help of co-operation, by means of co-operative banks, co-operative factories and mills and co-operative societies for production and sale. Thus with agricultural development on the one side and industrial development on the other, co-operation can certainly make rapid strides. We produce several kinds of raw material which are at present converted into finished articles in the factories of foreign countries. Take for instance cotton. I have given you a little while ago the extent of production of cotton in our country. I have told you that we are the second largest cotton producing country in the world, the U. S. A. being the first and Egypt being the third. And yet we import Rs. 50 crores worth of yarn and cloth every year. We export our cotton to Lancashire and Japan and they make our cloth and yarn and we pay for all the expenses and profits of such making. Why can we not establish our own factories on the co-operative basis and produce such yarn and cloth as our climatic conditions permit. I know you in Bombay have advanced far in the direction of industrial development. But if I am not mistaken, every one of your mills is a limited concern without the least adherence to co-operation. If all these factories were founded on a co-operative basis and if the labourers are taken as shareholders even to a small extent, much of that misery which has resulted from the recent crisis could have been averted. Communalism. Socialism and even Bolshevism are the direct consequences of Capitalism in Europe and America. Starting with the object of eliminating the middleman and of stopping monopolies, syndicates and like concerns these anti-capitalist movements have turned out to be dangerous organisations. Is not co-operation capable of achieving that which socialism and communism have desired to achieve but failed to obtain, namely, the elimination of the middleman and equality in distribution? It is not my desire to enter into politics. I know on this platform are represented the leaders of different kinds of political thought in India. But the aim of all is one and the same, namely, the economic emancipation of this great land. Cannot co-operation be made the basis and the foundation of that huge edifice of economic reconstruction which is our final aim in demanding political redemption or Self-Government or Swaraj? Shall not we as co-operators keep that as our aim and work for the spread of the movement with the economic emancipation of our country as the goal and equal opportunities for all our countrymen to prosper, without at the same time becoming subject to the fire and disaster which communism born of capitalism might unfortunately lead to?

speeches. Arrangements are in progress.

Over two thousand delegates from all over the world have arrived in Madras in connection with the Theosophical Society Jubilee Convention commencing on the 24th instant at Adyar. Monday's arrival by special train from Bombay included delegates from England, France, Germany and Holland.—A. P.

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The Landlords' Association undertakes to watch zealously the rights of the Landlords to their respective properties and to take all necessary measures to ward off any unjust interference by authorities in their rights.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1925.

THE MOSUL PERIL.

After a week of rejoicings conducted under Reuter's auspices in honour of Mosul and the League, we get a glimpse of British opinion through proceedings in Parliament. Reuter was picturesque and, of course, impartial, in the messages about jubilation in Iraq. King Feisul, the last of the Hashimite puppets, was delighted; so delighted indeed that "he thinks there will be little difficulty in negotiations for a 25-year treaty or even longer." Fresh from his health-tour in England, he is prepared to exceed Mr. Amery's curative prescription that Iraq should be under Britain for twenty-five years, whereafter Britain in her historic way will retire leaving oil and plant behind. King Feisul, however, longed for a connection beyond his probable longevity. So much for King Feisul's delight; as for the populace, Reuter told us that the League's decision was celebrated with music and illuminations, the boy-scouts singing the Iraqi National Anthem and rendering a "creditable interpretation" of "God save the King". Iraq has progressed under Britain, for she has an Iraq national anthem sung by "boy-scouts" who are equally adept in jawing out "God save the King". To consummate the choir-performance and to mark the end of a perfect day, the "Mayor of Mosul" sent his congratulations to Mr. Amery who, by the way, had been smothered with sundry greetings from all parts of the globe. The imperial ecstasy of Reuter has been chilled by the unravelling of events Seldom has the League been brought to such low exposure as the tool of European Powers as in the coincidence between the Council's verdict and Mr. Amery's obstreperous demand for a twenty-five years' mandate. The first verdict was that historically and legally, Mosul belonged to Turkey, but the whole position has been manoeuvred to the advantage of Britain and the discredit of the League. Britain did not get it for nothing She gave King Feisul the benefit of a salubrious atmosphere for his tottering health; she worked hard in the League; she timed her atrocity-stunts to beguile the world into reminiscences of the unspeakable Turk; and she has had her reward in the picture of herself reluctantly accepting a responsibility imposed on her as if by world opinion.

All this high falutin has however failed to convince the Opposition in Parliament, although by 239 votes to 4, Mr. Baldwin has managed to carry the motion regarding Mosul in the House. 239 members do not represent one-half of the strength of the House of Commons, and the Labourites who were in opposition rightly walked out of the house, dissociating themselves from the plot of calamitous banditry The alternative course of a bare discussion was not acceptable to Mr. Baldwin who was in a hurry to get the stamp of Parliament and strengthen the hand of aggression. The manoeuvring in Parliament and the slave-vote of the Conservatives cannot affect the rights of Turkey, because according to the articles of the Lansanne Treaty and the explicatory assurances of Lord Curzon, nothing was to be decided about Mosul without the consent of Turkey. Britain evidently wants to get over her bond by megaphoning her claims through the League Council! Little does she realise the damage done to the League by its subordination to herself. She wants oil and she wants to convert Iraq into an exploitable protectorate. In language of lugubrious cant, Mr. Baldwin disclaimed all selfish intentions, and professed his wish to "set Iraq on her feet", introduce her to the League and then retire in the glow of philanthropic good-will. Iraq will never be certified as being "on her feet" until she is propped up against Britain and until cotton and oil are worked on a dividend-paying basis. It must pain the world to detect motives while Britain wears the white mantle of sanctity and prates about the health of Iraq. For the exclusive good of Iraq, she wants Mosul. Mr. Baldwin had, however, to shape his argument to the acceptance of the British tax-payer who does not care a farthing for the good of the Iraqis or the renovation of Feisul's health. To the British tax-payer, he says that Britain can "discharge" her obligations without further cost. If it did not cost much to the tax-payer, why not act the good Samaritan to bruised Iraq? To the oil-mongering capitalists behind the raid, he has no explanation to offer, because it is in their interests that the mandate is being renewed. When war comes, the burden falls on the poor and it is the poor who have to be lulled into a sense of security, despite the demonstrations of Labourites in Parliament. Mr. Baldwin therefore told them that there was no smear of oil in the transaction; indeed "the contract between the Turkish Petroleum Company and the Iraq Government was most favourable to Government". To the nebulously apprehensive British citizen, the Premier says that the aggrandisement may be ended before twenty-five years and that the air-force is in any event an imperial reserve.

After the so-called League-award, Tewfik Rushdi Bey proposed to meet the oil-greed of Britain by an international syndicate on a commercial basis; but then Britain discovers a mighty responsibility and desires to discharge it—in the form of dividends to unscrupulous capitalists who egg the Government on to risk war! The reserves of cannon-fodder do not consist of Conservatives, for in a fight the people have to be sacrificed; and the Labour party kept out of the farce of ratification. We cannot forecast the future, but the conciliatory tone of Turkey is reflected in the speech of Commander Kenworthy who stipulated a division of the Mosul Vilayet, the maintenance of a demilitarized zone and a pact of security among Turkey, Iraq, and Persia. Britain however does not want it and after claiming the despoliation of Mosul affects willingness to "negotiate with Turkey". Iraq is really a geographical expression invented by British capitalists in power and it is under fraudulent appearances that they are dragging British tax-payers to the verge of war in "national honour". It is a criminal deception of concessionaires which the Labour party has condemned by its retirement from the House. British humbug has soaked into the League and the verdict represents the drippings of saturation.

CO-OPERATORS IN CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Central Co-operative Institute deserves to be congratulated on the welcome departure it made in inviting a non-official co-operator to preside over the deliberations of its annual Provincial Conference. Although the Conference held last week was the fourteenth session, until four to the central representative nonvening these gatherings rested with the Co-operative Department. But even after the responsibility was transferred to the Central representative non-official organization in the co-operative movement, that organization, until this year, did not depart from the antediluvian practice of asking the Governor of Bombay, an Executive Councillor or a Minister to preside over the annual congress of co-operators. This Conference also witnessed another departure which was as striking a success as the selection of a non-official President. Hitherto, in virtue probably of the earlier intimate association with Government, the previous sessions of the Conference were held at the seat of the Government of Bombay, either at Poona or Bombay. Dharwar, where this year's Conference was held, is the leading district in the Presidency in the sphere of co-operative activity. It has the highest membership of societies and the biggest working capital; it has the largest district central bank and it possesses model urban banks and cotton sale societies as well as well-developed and efficient agricultural credit societies.

Mr. Devdhar, surveying in his welcome address the progress of the movement, referred to the all-important problem of rural reconstruction which should now engage the attention of co-operative workers. This point of view was emphasised by Sir K. V. Reddi in his closing remarks where he appealed to the public to make the co-operative movement the basis and the foundation of that edifice of socio-economic reconstruction which is our ultimate aim when we demand political redemption. Co-operation achieves equality in distribution and ensures control of economic activities by the parties most affected—of production mainly by the producers, of consumption by the consumers, and of credit by the borrowers. Capitalism sets up an edifice based on competition, greed, and exploitation. The human element is neglected under the capitalistic regime. And the man is often deemed of less importance than the machine. Communism, Sir K. V. Reddi observed, breeds hatred and bitterness and is based on the principle of conflict. Co-operation is, therefore, the only resort of those who believe in the gospel of love, and in the value of harmonious action for common ends. In the co-operative movement lies the main hope for the revival of our ancient village communities, self-governing and organized for common action to secure economic and social progress.

While acknowledging the great achievements of the co-operative movement in India, both moral and material, Sir K. V. Reddi was frank enough to confess that in one direction the movement had not succeeded in improving the condition of the agriculturist. The agriculturist had not yet been absolved from the curse of chronic indebtedness, but was being crushed under the dead-weight of heavy debts, and was being still exploited by the *sowkar*. The solution which Sir K. V. Reddi placed before the Conference to meet this serious evil was the starting of land mortgage banks. His scheme, admirable as it is, does not, however, go far enough inasmuch as it does not lay down the minimum assistance which Government must provide in order to ensure of the success of any ambitious project for the mobilization of land mortgage credit. This problem has already engaged the attention of co-operators in Western India and definite proposals have been drawn up, discussed and accepted, but as the scheme is based on the provision of certain specified facilities and concessions from the State, Government appear to hesitate to approve of the proposals. Sir K. V. Reddi's feeling and pertinent remarks on the importance of organizing facilities for land mortgage credit to solve the problem of agricultural debt will, it is hoped, stimulate the Local Government into taking some early action on the proposals which have been before them for some time past. But the reduction of the charges of interest on debt or its transfer from the capitalist to a co-operative organization, important enough as each of them is in itself, is not enough to solve the problem of agricultural indebtedness. National wealth or poverty, as Sir K. V. Reddi remarked, depended upon production both from the industry of agriculture and from other industries. Leaving out of consideration, for the time being, the development of other industries, one cannot help observing that co-operation has a practically unexplored field before it in the organization of agriculture. The agriculturist, for instance, is to-day a buyer in the dearest market and a seller in the cheapest, and he is besides not often his own master in conducting these economic operations. He is supplied adulterated articles and kept in ignorance of improvements and new varieties. His reputation in the world's markets is tarnished by the adulteration practised by the various middlemen through whom his produce passes before it reaches the ultimate consumer. The Provincial Conference did well to devote special attention to these two aspects of agricultural organization,—the marketing of farm products and the supply of agricultural requisites. A comprehensive policy of future development has been laid down, which, if pursued with persistence and vigour, will, in the near future, enable agriculturists to buy their requirements cheap and pure, to have new varieties introduced among them, get advantage of rising prices when they sell their produce and re-establish their name in the markets for quality and purity. Hitherto, apart from the shops for sale of gul and supply of oil-cake managed by the Provincial Co-operative Bank, the only successful trading institutions in the Presidency have been the cotton sale and seed supply organizations in the Karnatak and Gujarat and the resolutions of the Conference which are based on the experiences of these institutions should provide valuable guidance to those undertaking similar activities in other areas. Another aspect of agricultural organization also came under the purview of the Conference. One of the greatest handicaps under which the rural population in the Presidency labour is the shortage of rainfall and the irregularity of monsoons, especially in the last few years Government have appointed lately a special staff to assist in the development of minor irrigation schemes, but a departmental staff becomes a burden on the tax-payer unless the persons concerned, the agriculturists, are organized to avail themselves of this technical advice and guidance. To promote such organized activity, the Conference recommended the appointment under the Institute of a special staff to inquire and survey schemes for minor irrigation works and to form co-operative irrigation societies. The Conference also suggested that as the returns from such works would be low and uncertain, in the initial stages especially, Government should make available loans at nominal interest and repayable over a long period. This is a form of assistance which is granted in some shape, directly or indirectly, by most of the Governments in Europe, as also in the United States of America and Japan. Even at a temporary sacrifice it is the duty of the State to enable the bulk of the population and the largest contributors to its revenues to increase their productive capacity.

Notes of the Day.

You Pay!

The Government of India ought to issue a communique on the meaning and implications of the cable published elsewhere about the Public Accounts Committee's complaints in London. Are we paying for the high junkettings of imperialists in Iraq? If we are, it looks like stripping the skin off for sharpening the razor before one's throat is cut. The report takes exception to two payments to the Government of India, the first being one of £2,301, being half the cost of the passages by the Indian marine steamer for the High Commissioner of Iraq in 1920, and the second, of £47,338, being expenses of a mission to the Sultan of Nejd in 1917-1918." The report then refers to expenditure incurred by the Government of India and the saddling of the British Government with a moiety of it! Are we to suppose that for the journeys of the High Commissioner of Iraq and the corruption of the "Sultan of Nejd in 1917-18" India has been charged? A question in the Assembly may be useful to elucidate these shady transactions. The grievance of the Committee looks tremendously British in character.

Total Prohibition as an Election Issue.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachar made a very useful suggestion very recently which, if adopted, will accelerate the realisation of total prohibition in this country. He stressed the importance of fighting the next general election for the legislatures on the total prohibition issue. Fighting elections on that issue will certainly not mean 'giving up the minimum national demand of the Swarajists." We fail to understand why a nationalist daily in Madras should characterise the proposal as a distracting side issue and a breach of the Patna Pact. It is a complete misapprehension of Mr. Rajagopalachar's point of view to suggest that the Patna Pact would be violated if at the next elections, candidates made prohibition the chief item in their manifestoes. They would be able to obtain a clear mandate from the constituencies on a vital question with regard to which there is, in the Madras Presidency, for instance, an ever-widening gulf of views between Madras officialdom and the people's representatives in the legislature. Total prohibition is an electoral issue which is easily understood by the masses and we cannot imagine how an insistence upon it is likely to lead the Swarajists in Madras or elsewhere away from the main issue before the country, the organisation of resistance to autocratic power "both within and without the councils."

The Police and the People.

Do the police exist in India for the people to serve as instruments of public convenience, or do the people exist for the police, who expect that their whims and caprices ought to be a law to the public? The impression amongst Indians is that the latter is the case, and the incidents we refer to below only illustrate what ample grounds there are for that impression. Mr T. C. Goswami, a prominent Swarajist member of the Legislative Assembly, awaits, in company with the wife of the Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation, a lady of great social prominence in that city, and two other Bengali gentlemen well-known in public life, the arrival of the South African Deputation at the Howrah railway station. On the opposite platform the Viceregal Special is to come in. A European police official suspects presumably a grave disturbance of law and order if Mr. Goswami does not leave the place, where he had every right to be. "The Viceroy cannot be a public nuisance", replies Mr. Goswami to the police threats of arrests, according to the account of a Calcutta correspondent. A cordon of police surrounds Mr. Goswami's party, and is called off only after the Viceroy's departure. The vulgar exhibition of contempt for Indians which European members of the police force exhibit ought to receive greater attention in the Press and the Legislature than it generally does, and the official attempts to explain away such incidents afterwards ought not to be accepted as evidence that Government regard them with any seriousness.

A Tuticorin Incident.

The Viceroy cannot be a public nuisance, but the citizens of Tuticorin found in October last that the rehearsal of police arrangements in connection with the Governor's visit to that town may become a regular public nuisance. We gather from an interpellation by Mr. Pantulu Iyer in the Madras Council the other day that the Tuticorin roads were closed to wheeled traffic for two days, and that the police turned back the carriage of a member of the Bar, forcibly dragged it to a corner of the town, from where he had to go to his house on foot. The Government replied "that they saw no reason to believe that the police behaved in a high-handed manner." Are we to understand that the Government of Madras consider it a part of official duty on the part of the police while controlling the traffic to drag a carriage out of the way and take it to a distant part of the town just to cause annoyance and inconvenience to the inmates? Leaders of public opinion in Tuticorin ought not allow this matter to rest with only a question in the Council, but take steps to take legal proceedings against the policemen alleged to be guilty of such rude conduct.

Death on Operation Table.

We much regret that the authorities of the Lady Hardinge Medical College have not yet thought fit to hold a full inquiry into the circumstances of the death on the operation table of Miss Sipahimalani in September last, though such an inquiry has been persistently demanded by the public. The facts of the case, as reported in the press at the time, are briefly as follows. While the girl, a senior student of the college, was being operated upon by Dr. Campbell, the Lady Principal, Miss Mathai, the anaesthetist, was declared to have said that the patient's lips were getting blue and, after a few minutes, that there was a swab in her throat. The swab was immediately removed but the girl succumbed. Dr. Campbell's opinion is that the patient was dead *before* she was told of the swab having got loose in the throat and that the swab had choked and killed the patient. On the other hand, the anaesthetist states that the patient was getting blue and her pulse was gradually disappearing from the wrist even *before* the swab got loose, and that she reported the symptoms to the operating surgeon immediately after she had noted them. In view of these conflicting statements it was clearly the duty of the authorities to have immediately held a sifting and independent inquiry and issued a statement explaining whether or not there was negligence in the case, and if there was, who was responsible for it and to what extent. But no such inquiry was held and even the post-mortem examination of the deceased was not made. Only, Dr. Mathai, the anaesthetist, was first suspended and then quietly compelled to resign her post. This is hardly fair either to Dr. Mathai or to the college. It is not yet too late for the authorities to mend matters and reassure the public.

IRAQ DEBATE IN COMMONS.

LABOUR M. P'S WALK OUT.

GOVT. ACCUSED OF COERCION OF HOUSE.

PREMIER ON BRITISH POLICY.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Labour members walked out of the House of Commons as a protest against Mr Baldwin's refusal to permit the Iraq question being discussed on a motion of adjournment not involving a division.—Reuter.

MR. CLYNES' PLEA FOR MOVING ADJOURNMENT.

PREMIER DISALLOWS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Baldwin declined, on the request of the Mr. Clynes, to remove from the order paper a motion in Mr. Baldwin's name that the "House approves of the action of the British representatives at Geneva in accepting the award of the Council of the League of Nations on the Iraq boundary." Mr. Clynes said the procedure amounted to undue coercion of the House, and when the motion was reached, he asked the Labour members to leave and not to participate in the discussions as a protest.

Mr. Clynes said Mr. Baldwin's motion dealt with an international issue of the utmost importance, and the House, depleted at the close of the session, was to be asked to commit itself to very serious commitments on the part of Britain. No opportunity had been given to the Opposition to consider the terms of the motion and he asked Mr. Baldwin to permit discussion on Iraq by moving an adjournment without passing the motion to division.

Mr. Baldwin agreed as regards the importance of the motion, but regretted its necessity, and added that as the matter was only submitted to the House on the last day of the session he would take the unusual course, when the House reassembled, of submitting a new treaty, and asking the House to accept or reject it. While he was anxious to meet the desire of the Leader of the Opposition, he was unable to remove the motion from the paper. Mr. Clynes then made the announcement (as stated above.)

Mr. Baldwin's motion, regarding Mosul, was carried by 280 votes to 4.—Reuter.

IRAQ, TURKEY & LEAGUE.

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

In the House of Commons in the course of his speech on the Mosul debate, Mr. Baldwin declared that Government was only too anxious that Iraq should live in relations of neighbourly amity and cooperation with Turkey. He was inviting the Turkish Ambassador to meet him to-morrow to pursue the question of trying to find the ways and means, consistently with Britain's obligations to Iraq, or arriving at an agreement which would provide on the basis of the League's recognition of Iraq's just claims to her territory, the superstructure of a mutual binding settlement. (Cheers). The support of a united country was necessary to this end, and reappealed for cessation of a vehement agitation which consistently misrepresented the Government's policy, and which was calculated, outside Britain, to create doubts with regard to the Government resolution to honour its obligations, and the sicerity of its desire for peace.—Reuter.

MEANING OF BRITISH UNDERTAKING.

Mr. Baldwin, moving his motion, on Mosul made a statement regarding British policy in Iraq. He said the undertaking which the Government had given was not for a definite term of 25 years, but for what he believed would be a far shorter period, namely, until Iraq acquired stability to justify her admission to the League of Nations. It was not an undertaking to spend money on, or keep troops in Iraq, but to continue our co-operation and advice in maintaining a stable system of Government in that country. If, after expiration of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty in 1929 a foreign power attacked Iraq with a view to forcibly overthrowing the boundary fixed by the Council of League of Nations then the responsibility of the League would be primary and dominant. Our responsibility must necessarily depend on the then existing circumstances of world-peace and the general condition of the Empire.

In course of subsequent debate on Iraq, Commander Kenworthy said he understood that the Turks were prepared to submit the following terms on which he urged Government to negotiate, namely, Iraq should have part of the Mosul vilayet necessary for irrigation purposes, a demilitarised zone should be established on either side of the frontier and a pact of security should be made between Turkey, Persia and Iraq. The Turks would guarantee perpetual independence of Iraq and come to terms with Britain with regard to exploitation of oil. The Turks further proposed to exchange her Christian population for the Kurds left in the mandated territory, and they asked in exchange part of Mosul inhabited by the majority of Kurds and Turks including the city of Mosul.

GOVT. READY TO NEGOTIATE WITH TURKEY.

Mr. Amery, replying on the debate, declared he was convinced that Iraq would not only pay its way during the next few years, but would steadily shoulder the burdens we were carrying for it. He emphasised the Government's readiness to negotiate with Turkey and seek adjustments which would make a settlement easier with Turkey.

The announcement of the figures of division were greeted with loud ministerial laughter. The minority was composed of Liberals. Labour members were absent throughout the debate.

Following Mr. Clynes protest the House of Commons considered 142 Lord's amendments to the Rating Bill. The Labour member Mr. Neil MacLean, said he would speak on every amendment and on everyone of the five Bills down for to-day, challenging division on each occasion, and keep the House till eleven tomorrow morning, the time fixed for prorogation. Mr. MacLean did not think that the Iraq debate would be reached to-day at all.

DISCUSSION ON RATING BILL ADJOURNED.

The Labour Party members' departure from the House of Commons followed a further vain attempt on the part of the Labour members to induce the Premier to alter his position. Previous to this a motion was carried adjourning discussion of the Rating Bill and other Bills until 22nd December.—Reuter.

DETAILS OF DEBATE.

Mr. Baldwin emphasised that Government was determined that the period in which the British taxpayer would be burdened with the expenditure upon Iraq should end as soon as possible. They had laid down a definite date by which it was intended that this expenditure and the special military liability bound up therewith should end, and he believed he could substantially fulfil intentions in this regard, but neither the Conservative Government of 1923 nor the Labour Government that succeeded it, contemplated that the special connection between Britain and Iraq should or could end in 1928 unless Iraq reached, previous to that year a position of stability justifying her admission to the League of Nations. Mr. Baldwin then read a statement on British policy in Iraq. In reading the statement Mr. Baldwin incidentally remarked that obviously the responsibility of Britain to Iraq if as a fellow member of the League Iraq were a victim of unprovoked aggression, would certainly not be diminished by any treaty relationship with us which continued our mandatory position. Mr. Baldwin emphasised that the conditions laid down by the League in no way affected our policy of making Iraq stand on her own feet in respect of the provision for its internal and external security, and in no way committed us to spend money on, or keep troops in, Iraq beyond the term of the present Treaty expiring in 1928.

"A HYPOTHETICAL QUESTION."

Mr. Baldwin declared that the question of a possible invasion of Iraq was purely hypothetical. Government had been engaged in completing a Treaty of Peace, and it believed that it had taken a line best calculated to preserve permanent peace in the Middle East. Their one desire was that all nations and States in that part of the world—not only the young Iraq nation for which we held special responsibility but also our former Turkish adversaries—should recover peacefully from the ravages of war, and under newer conditions reach a higher level of prosperity than before. (Cheers).

In the debate, several members urged a policy of friendship and conciliation towards Turkey and the despatch of a British diplomatic representative to Angora.

Mr Wardlaw Milne, supporting the Government's policy pointed out that the situation in Iraq had a great bearing on the situation in India and the Near East. Iraq was going to be a great road, rail and air junction in future, and must be kept free from the ambitions of any European Power that might aim at extending its Empire through Iraq.

MR. AMERY'S SPEECH.

Mr Amery said British policy in Iraq was working successfully, and complete peace and order reigned. He paid a tribute to the work of the Air Force, and pointed out that half of our expenditure of four million sterling during the current year was really on the Air Force. This must be incurred whether the Air Force was in Iraq or elsewhere. He and Sir Samuel Hoare were convinced that, given a settlement of the frontier question, security and permanent policy, Iraq by 1928 would no longer require financial or military support of Britain. He paid a tribute to the work of Sir Percy Cox and Sir Henry Dobbs, British officers, who were building up a machinery of native self-government of whom we may well be proud.

Nothing finer was done in Egypt in Lord Milner's or Lord Cromer's day. He also paid a tribute to the whole-hearted friendship and co-operation of Iraq officials and British advisers. He emphatically denied that oil influenced the policy of any British Government. The contract between the Turkish Petroleum Company and the Iraq Government was most favourable to Government. If oil was found in Iraq, Government might get an increase in revenue to enable it to deal usefully with the question of irrigation.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FORCED INTO MOSUL AWARD.

AMERY-CHAMBERLAIN RECALCITRANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Commenting on the Mosul debate the "Times" sets forth a number of possibilities Government can explore in pursuance of its desire to reach a binding and acceptable settlement with Turkey. These include rectification of the frontier which will remove the local Turkish grievances without jeopardising the interests of the Iraq Government or the minorities. Some Kurdish clans near the border may desire transfer to Turkey. The air will probably be cleared by a frank discussion of the Kurdish question in all its bearings which is at the bottom of much Turkish suspicion and hostility. Better relations would be promoted by the establishment of a customs frontier rather than a customs barrier thereby facilitating trade relations. There is no reason why the Turks should not be offered a share in any petroleum ultimately discovered in Iraq instead of being forced into complete dependence on Soviet Russia.

Commenting on Mr. Baldwin's statement on Iraq the "Morning Post" says the withdrawal from Iraq would not only be a breach of faith with the League of Nations, but would jeopardise the settled Government in Persia, the Balkans, Egypt and beyond.

The "Daily Telegraph" is of opinion that Mr. Baldwin's announcement that he had invited the Turkish Ambassador to discuss the Mosul question is the latest of the many indications of better things coming.

AMERY-CHAMBERLAIN RECALCITRANCE.

The "Westminster Gazette" says that loyalty to the League is not the issue at all. The League was forced into the Mosul award because Mr. Amery was insufficiently yielding and Mr. Chamberlain insufficiently adroit to come to such terms with Turkey as would allow us to evacuate Mesopotamia in accordance with the solemn pledge of Mr. Baldwin himself. "To talk to Turkey now is like locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen."

The "Daily Herald" declares that Mr. Baldwin has allowed himself to be jockeyed into assuming thoroughly an unpopular attitude. Nobody but Mr. Amery wants to prolong our stay in Iraq.—Reuter's Special.

REGENT OF IRAQ IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The Regent of Iraq arrived in London to-day. He was met by the Iraq diplomatic representative and also a representative of Mr. Amery and a number of Arab friends. He is proceeding to Oxford to resume his studies at Balliol.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN HEDJAZ

EMIR ALI LEAVES FOR BAGDAD

IBN SAUD ENTERS JEDDAH

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Cairo.—"Al Mokattam" understands that Emir Ali is going to Bagdad to join Feisul. A destroyer lying at Jeddah will take him to Aden whence he will proceed to Basra. Ibn Saud's trops are reported to have entered Jeddah on Saturday, without incident.

PROVISIONAL GOVT.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Wardlaw Milne, Commander Locker Lampson said confirmation had been received that Emir Ali abdicated on 19th December. A provisional Government under the local Governor was making arrangements to hand over Jeddah to Ibn Saud. Commander Locker Lampson added that Government had not received any communication from Ibn Saud.

NO FIGHTING.

Reuter learns that a Provisional Government has been established in Jeddah. It is understood that Ibn Saud's troops will occupy the town very shortly. Hitherto there has been no fighting. King Ali left for Aden en route to an unknown destination.—Reuter.

GENERAL AMNESTY TO HEDJAZ PEOPLE.

GRANTED BY IBN SAUD.

BOMBAY, Dec. 22.

Messrs. Hajee Abdulla Ali Reza of Bombay have received the following message from Haji Zainal Ali Reza of Jeddah:—"Ibn Saud has granted general amnesty to all Hedjaz people."—A. P.

DISAPPOINTING SPEECH

VICEROY ENCOURAGES S. A. GOVT'S ATTITUTE.

FULL CONFERENCE ESSENTIAL

Mr. C. F. Andrews cables from Johannesburg under date 22nd instant:—

Great disappointment is expressed here on the Viceroy's speech. The Union Government is taking advantage of their own concessions to India which the Viceroy appears to certify. The "Rand Mail", Government organ, writes editorially: "It is difficult to understand what the Indians hope to achieve by demanding direct Indian interference. Neither can the League of Nations intervene. Nevertheless the Union Government is prepared to listen. The Viceroy acknowledges what the Union Government has already conceded. Before the question is decided India can rest assured that the representations will receive earnest consideration, but must definitely realise that South Africa's interests come first."

While Africa is adopting a reasonable tone they really refuse a conference before the Bill passes the second reading. It is offering discussion only at the Select Committee when the intervention is practically useless. It is a vital necessity to have a full conference for the Union Government before Parliament meets. I have written to papers here to that effect. The letter has been favourably received. The situation is more hopeful.

NAWAB ALI CHAUDHARI.

NEW BENGAL EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri has been appointed a member of the Governor's Executive Council vice Sir Abdur Rahim.—A. P.

JAPAN AND SILVER.

EMBARGO LIFTED.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Tokio.—The Ministry of Finance has decided to lift the embargo on silver.—Reuter.

KING'S PROROGATION SPEECH.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The King's speech at the prorogation of Parliament opens with a reference to the death of Queen Alexandra and acknowledges the sympathy expressed from all parts of the Dominions and foreign countries. It expresses pride in the warm welcome given to the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to South Africa, West Africa and South America. It believes that the agreements made at Locarno and signed in London prove not only the foundation of a true peace between peoples immediately concerned but a beginning.—Reuter.

WIRELESS OPERATORS' STRIKE.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

In the House of Commons to-day, during question time, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said since 26th November in consequence of the strike of wireless operators five hundred ships sailed without operators including forty-seven passenger ships.

Mr. Ammon, Labour member, asked if the action of the Board of Trade in refusing to detain ships was not participating in one side of the strike.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied in the negative and added that the Board of Trade maintained complete impartiality.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland said that the meeting of the Ministry of Labour yesterday arranged a conference of both sides to-day.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS' CLAIMS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Charles Cayzer, regarding the claims of subordinate officers of the Indian Army Department, Lord Winterton said Lord Birkenhead had sanctined the revised system of positions providing for the emolument in respect of Indian Service being added to the pension admissible under British rules. All officers retiring after 1st October 1925 would be eligible for pensions. Lord Winterton added that details of the system were about to be announced in India.—Reuter's Special.

RUBBER AND U. S. A.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has adopted Mr. Tilson's rubber motion. A supporter of the motion in a speech complained that Britain was openly proclaiming her intention to collect four milliard dollars from America in increased rubber prices in order to pay her war debt.

The House of Representatives passed a resolution authorising Government to participate in the Conference on Narcotics.—Reuter's Special.

BLOT ON THE EMPIRE.

INDIANS' WOEFUL LOT.

VICEROY'S INTERVENTION URGED.

DR. ABDUR RAHMAN'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

Dr. Abdur Rahman, the spokesman of the deputation that waited on the Viceroy on the 19th instant said:—Your Excellency, first I have to thank you for receiving this deputation and secondly we wish to express our pleasure on learning that Lady Reading in making a recovery which we all hope will be permanent.

We have sent you an advance copy of our statement. May I ask you to accept this signed statement (tenders the statement). Now in presenting to you this short statement which after all is only a cursory review of the position of Indians as it exists at the present time we have not been able to go very fully into all the laws that affect Indians in South Africa. Nevertheless from that statement it must appear to any impartial reader that the position is such that Indians at present cannot tolerate the imposition of any further restriction on them as citizens of the British Empire. From the year 1885, as Your Excellency knows, one restriction after another right up to date has been placed upon them. In 1922 when Your Excellency received a deputation you yourself with respect to certain contemplated legislative measures expressed your gratitude at noticing that the Union Parliament had disallowed a certain bill at the time and you also expressed the hope that no further restrictions would probably be placed upon Indians. The position, however, Sir, has gone from bad to worse. It is such to-day that even if we take the restrictions as they exist it would justify Indians to go to the very extreme to get their grievances redressed.

But now, Sir, over and above those restrictions we had that it is the determination of the Union Parliament to put on the Indians such further restrictions as no civilized people in the world can possibly stand. Hence we are here to-day representing the whole of the South African Indians and since I arrived in India I have learnt also that the representatives of the Indian Public opinion are wholeheartedly with us.

PRINCIPLE OF SEGREGATION.

The South African Indians are opposed to the principle of segregation as laid down in that bill. But apart from that principle the effect of that Bill will be this. First the Indians will be driven into locations in South Africa. When we speak of locations we refer to them as Kraals because cattle are driven at night into enclosures called Kraals and we say that it is the intention of the Union Government to Kraal and segregate us from the non-Indians in South Africa. With regard to this principle of segregation the report of the Commission of 1921, a Commission that was appointed by the South African Government on page 33 para 121 reads as follows: "The results of our visits of inspection to some of the locations of so-called bazaars at present set apart for Asiatics in the Transvaal was not such as to inspire confidence in the general policy of segregation." Further on it says: "There should be no compulsory segregation." This is what the report of the South African Government's own commission finds. Yet in spite of that they attempt now to drive us into Kraals. That Commission reported in favour of voluntary segregation. But you yourself, Sir, on behalf of the Government of India disapproved of it in 1922. Indians in South Africa also disapproved of it and the whole Indian nation disapproves of it. Secondly, Sir, Indians will be prevented from purchasing land in some of the provinces, a right which they still enjoy in the Cape Province and in Natal. That right will be taken away from them. Thirdly they will not be permitted to lease land outside the proclaimed areas. Lastly they will be compelled to trade in these areas. With respect to this last point let me again quote from the Commission's report (page 35 para 131). It reads as follows, "The suggestion that holders of new licences should be confined to trade in locations or segregated areas outside the townships is not reasonable and does not commend itself to us. As was said by the Chief Justice in Motan's Case if the commercial dealings of the Indian trader were to be restricted to the location in which he lived situated outside the town proper and peopled only by men of his own race then he might for practical purposes as well not trade at all." The words of the Chief Justice are very significant because not being a politician but a judge he looked at the equity of the case and not from a political viewpoint. Now Sir, that will be the effect of the Asiatic Bill namely Indians will be forced into locations where they will have to live and where they will have to trade. This is, as I have said, against the recommendation of the Asiatic Commission Report and the iniquity of it is shown by the remarks of the Chief Justice. But that is not perhaps what chiefly brought us here although it will mean the financial ruin of the Indians and reducing them to a position of industrial serfs. As I shall show later on. The main thing that brought us here is the principle of compulsory segregation which we believe and which the whole of India believes is a stigma on that vast Empire wherein I have to-day the honour of addressing you. It is a stigma which implies inferiority, of race and no man in the world dare say that the Indian is inferior to any other race. We do not claim that we are superior but India has a civilization as old as any other civilization. Indians are a cultured people. There are hundreds and thousands if not millions of them in India who can stand by the side of the most cultured people of any other race in the world. This Bill then implies or rather it states clearly that Indians are inferior and must be kept away from the other sections of the people especially the Europeans who constitute the South African White population. These Europeans are drawn from every quarter of the globe. And I cannot believe simply because they have a white skin that they are superior to the Asiatics.

Sir, you yourself, as I have already said, are opposed to segregation, even voluntary segregation and we cannot accept compulsory segregation. It is also impossible therefore to think that India, this vast Empire will allow her sons in South Africa to submit and thus lower her own dignity and besmirch her fair name. It is impossible to conceive it. It is impossible for us also to imagine that Great Britain could be a party to it. We have come to you, Sir, on behalf of and to-day I speak here for the Indians of South Africa. There is no division among them at the present time. Your Excellency knows that everywhere in the world there are at times little divisiois especially when there is nothing perhaps of very great importance. But in this crisis on the principle of segregation we are all standing to-day as one man and we are unanimous and we cannot accept the Bill. We have come here to ask you to urge in the strongest way that you possibly can to use the whole weight of this Indian Empire and say that this Bill shall not go through. Perhaps it might seem to you that I am using very strong language and perhaps Your Excellency may not be prepared to go as far as we wish. Well, Sir, it is often impossible to convince people of the inquity of a thing unless you can put them into the position to suffer personally under the injustice. Your Excellency, if some members of your Council were to-day to go to some parts of South Africa as private individuals they would have to go into locations and they would have to submit to all the humiliating restrictions that are placed upon Indians and then they will feel—as we feel and speak as we speak. We are as it were only the soldiers of the Indian Empire. We are suffering there and any indignity that is placed upon us is a blow at India. If the battle is lost and it is a battle that is being fought on behalf of India, if the battle is lost it would not be we, Sir who would suffer any disgrace. We are prepared to fight on. It will be this mighty Empire that will suffer; and when she becomes a still greater Empire than to-day she will find a black spot on her banner because she allowed her sons to die there without going to their assistance.

Sir, a round table talk with South Africa is essential. When irreconciliable elements meet, that should make honest men think and it should act as a stimulus to find a solution. What possible objection can the Union Parliament have against a Round Table Conference? Apparently the Union Parliament as I see in the cable report is prepared to accept the advice of the deputation which the Indian Government has sent to South Africa. It is prepared to accept their advice after the Bill has passed its second reading. But it will not accept the advice of any deputation which Your Excellency would send out if the advice is tendered before the Bill has passed the second reading.

MENACE TO BRITISH EMPIRE.

Now Sir, I feel and the deputation feel that you have probably done everything that you think the Government of India should do. May I say that since I have arrived in India I have met in Bombay men of every shade of political opinion, men who perhaps will not sit side by side on the same political platform, men who do not take an active part in political life. But prominent men and women who take a great interest in public life. Every one of them feels that the Government of India can do something more and if the Government of India finds that it is not within its power to press this question further, then it should throw the responsibility on the Imperial Government and say to the Imperial Government "here is a bill which places a stigma on Indians in the eyes of the whole world, a stigma on the millions of His Majesty's rival subjects, a stigma which Englishmen will not submit to for twenty-four hours, a stigma which England must not permit South Africa to place on the Indian Empire." There is not a single Englishman in Great Britain or anywhere in the British Empire who will tolerate, apart from the injustices that we Indians

(Continued on page 9.)

CITIZENS' FORCE

NO STANDING ARMY IN AUSTRALIA.

EVIDENCE BEFORE SKEEN COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, December 22.

Five more witnesses were examined to-day by the Sandhurst Committee. Three were Europeans and two Indians. First witness Col. Miles of the Australian Army said the real army was the Citizens' Force, consisting of about 120,000 soldiers who gather for about 12 days during the course of a year for training. They had about 250 commissioned officers, who were employed as instructors to the Citizen's Force. Col. Johnston, the next witness, was examined partly in camera and partly in public. He wanted Indian Officers to pass through the English Sandhurst for the present. Major White, commanding 21 K. G. O. Central Indian Horse, was examined for an hour and a half behind closed doors. Pritam Singh, the next witness, did not want dominion commission in the present circumstances in India. He would not mind dominion Commission if India had self-Government. He did not attach much sanctity to Sandhurst. He thought Indore College was as good as Sandhurst. He wanted the process of Indianisation to be more rapid. He thought their was enough material for an Indian Sandhurst. People at present did not go in for the army, for they had no money to go in for military training. He thought Indians would do quite well in technical branches too. Thakur Sajjan Singh, the last witness of the day, said he was al for the fighting classes. He would not have Babu or Bania commanders. He would prefer a fighting class man, even though he had not the same qualifications as a Babu. He believed much in martial tradition. Witness was greatly heckled by Messrs. Sethna, Jinnah and Ramchandra Rao over this point and ultimately said that no doubt a Babu with ability and character would do well but feeling against him was there.

The Indian Sandhurst Committee reassembled at 10-20 this morning and heard another batch of witnesses. First witness called in was Lt.-Colonel C. G. N. Miles of the Australian Army, who is the Brigade Major, Allahabad Brigade Area. He came out to India two months ago on a system of exchange of officers, for studying the conditions in the various parts of the Empire. His examination was confined chiefly to the enquiry regarding the conditions of military service in Australia.

General Skeen asked the witness to explain briefly the system of army organisation in Australia.

Colonel Miles said that there was no standing army in Australia. He said the Australian Imperial Force had been disbanded after the war and the Citizens Force had taken its place. Witness added that every citizen when he attained majority was required to get military training for about twelve days in a year and was liable for service for eight years. This force was commanded by officers who also came from among the citizens. These were mainly those who had been demobilized after the war. The Regular Force was only in the form of a corps of permanent officers and N.C.O.'s. The only regular defence force was a small garrison for coast defence. The permanent officers were all employed as staff officers and did the work of instructors for the citizen force. For instance, ordinarily an adjutant would proceed to an area and train officer of citizen force who in his turn trained citizens under his command. Regular officers were trained at the Military College at Duntroon.

(Message incomplete.)

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

DELHI, Dec. 21.

The Skeen Committee resumed after lunch and examined Mr. H. S. Malik, I.C.S., formerly of Flying Corps, now Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.

Replying to Mr. Burdon witness narrated in detail how he obtained a commission in the Air Service and his experience in general. He stated that there was a talk of his being made permanent in the Air Force and posted to India but when he returned to England after eight months leave in 1919 he himself got demobbed and got nominated by the Government of India to the Indian Civil Service. He was in action during the Great War in 1917 and was wounded once.

Witness told Major Zorawarsingh that he liked service in the Flying Corps and if flying service was opened a limited class of people would join it and he did not see why it would not be a success. He had not been in touch with the army and so it was difficult for him to say how long it would take to Indianise the army but still he would like to Indianise the army as soon as possible consistent with efficiency. He advocated starting of more schools like that of Dehra Dun. He did not think that the existing educational institutions turned out the type of men who would be successful in a place like Sandhurst. It was pointed out to witness that Dehra Dun was not within reach of comparatively poorer men and if Dehra Dun was made the only channel of recruitment it would shut out this class of people. Witness suggested improving ordinary schools and encouraging boys in high schools to take part in University Training Corps and scout movements as another alternative.

LT. M. M. ALI'S EVIDENCE.

Lt. Matik Mohamed Ali, 4th D.C.O., Hudson's Horse, was next called in.

Questioned by Mr. Ramchandra Rao, witness said then the bulk of his education he received at Chiefs College, Lahore and as his desire was to join the King's Commission he joined the Indore Military School in 1918. His family had military tradition, his grandfather having served in the Mutiny. He was opposed to an Indian Sandhurst being established for ten cadets on the ground of expense but was for making India self-contained. Indian Sandhurst when established should be efficient and should train British cadets along with Indian. At present Engineering and Artillery services were British services and did not belong to Indian army. If an Indian branch of service in respect of these technical services was opened he would ask for Indians being taken into these. As regards 8-units scheme he preferred India officers being posted to various regiments and not being confined to 8-units. His pay was sufficient and it was the army officers' salary that induced him to join the army.

Lieutenant Daulat Sen, 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment was next heard. He told Mr. Jinnah that he had seen active service during the Waziristan expedition. He was a Rajput and commanded Sikhs who all loyally obeyed him. He believed that in case of crisis his men would trust him as much as a British officer. He was quite happy in his regiment.

2nd-Lt. M. I. Majid, of 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment, examined by Mr. Jinnah said he joined his regiment only in November last. He was the son of a barrister. His father was now a member of the Executive Council, Assam. His family had no military service. Witness told Mr. Sethna that he found Dehra Dun boys at Sandhurst quite good but not better than other boys from India. The general belief among Indian officers of the 8 Indianised units was that regiments had been set apart to save British officers from being commanded by Indians. British cadets at home were told that they would not be officered by Indians. He did not know whether this was told to help recruitment of British cadets or only for their information. Of course it might help recruitment. He did not like the 8 unit scheme as it would divide up Indian army. The witness told Captain Hirasingh that he would like to have officers from class s with high social status. Lt. Majid thought that boys educated at Dehra Dun for six or seven years would be better than ordinary Indian cadets. The witness was first opposed to having an Indian Sandhurst at present but examined by Major Zorawarsingh modified his view. He thought an Indian Sandhurst with supplementary training in England would serve the purpose as well.

Lt. Kunwar Shri Rajendra Singhji said he had received his education in an English public school where he was put at the age of 10½. His inclination was to join the I.M.S. but the Maharaja Jamsahib suggested he should join the army and he was not sorry for it. The witness told Mr. Sethna he was opposed to an Indian Sandhurst just at present because an Indian in India did not think himself as the equal of the British and at once took a second place. This mentality had to be got rid of. When a boy went to England he was straight away treated by Englishmen as their equal. In India on the other hand there was a difference between Englishmen and Indians.

Mr Jinnah:—You mean here we are a subject race?

Witness continuing said by going to England the Indian got rid of race prejudice. The witness would wait for time till the majority of the Indian people began to think themselves equal of the British.

Mr Jinnah: How long will that take?

Witness: I have been out in England. You probably know better. I don't know the Indian people well.

Mr. Jinnah: Then how do you know that the Indian does not now think himself the equal of Englishman?

Examined by Major Zorawarsingh, Lt. Rajendra Singhji said he would recommend that fifty per cent. of vacancies be opened to Indians. Major Zorawarsingh said then the British authorities might object to taking 250 Indian boys as this might change the character of the British Sandhurst. Some Universities in England had already limited the number of Indians.

Witness further examined said Indianisation of the Army would take 100 years.

Major Zorawarsingh pointed out that if according to the witness 50 per cent. of cadets were Indian, half the army would be Indianised in 26 years. The witness confessed he had not worked out any scheme.

Questioned by Mr. Rao, he said that the Indian was ready to take second place because he had been kept out of authority for so long.

Mr. Rao suggested that with supplementary training in England, this objection could be met. The witness finally agreed that if British authorities did not take more men he would favour an Indian Sandhurst.

Mr. Burdon suggested that the witness was in favour of training at British Sandhurst in the interests of India so that Indianisation might go on at a pace. The witness said that was so. Replying to Mr. Jinnah witness said his preference for British Sandhurst was due to the fact that there Indians came to know Englishmen.

The Committee rose at 7/30 p.m.—A. P.

MR. MACDONALD STARTS FOR CEYLON.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, accompanied by his three daughters, departed to-day for Marseilles where he will embark on the "Maloja" for Ceylon where he will stay for about ten days.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

Melbourne, Dec. 21.—Playing for the Australian side against New Zealand, Hendry increased his Saturday's score of 213 runs to 225 not out, at which point the score stood at 592 for 7 wickets, and the inning was declared. Hendry was magnificent with his off-drives and pulls. He played for five hours and 23 minutes, and hit 26 fours. He gave one very difficult chance. His score for Australia is a record against New Zealand.—Reuter's Special.

London, Dec. 22.—No English papers will be published on 25th and 26th December.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT-ELECT LEAVES FOR CAWNPORE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President-Elect of the Indian National Congress left Victoria Terminus for Cawnpore on Tuesday at 12-30 p.m. by the Punjab mail. There was a large crowd at the station to wish her God-speed. Among those who accompanied her were also Mr. R. H. Gandhi, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Dr. Rajabali Patil; Miss P. Naidu and Mrs. Jinnah.

Mrs Naidu was profusely garlanded and the crowd cheered as the train steamed off.

BUSY CAWNPORE.

KALEIDOSCOPIC SURVEY.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 22.

Nothing much happened in Congress circles to-day. Resolutions recommended by different Provincial Congress Committees are, however, slowly pouring in, but most of these resolutions will take a different shape in the light of discussions that commence as soon as Nationalist leaders arrive to-morrow. It is understood that among the latest resolutions there are some from the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee suggesting Individual Civil Disobedience and the change in Congress Creed in order to declare Independence as the goal and a recommendation that it is the Congress and not the Swaraj Party that must run candidates for election to legislatures. Mr. B. Sambamurthy who was the President of the Andhra Provincial Conference that adopted these suggestions has arrived to canvass support. Mr. Benarsi Dass Chaturvedi will raise the question of foreign propaganda and few other delegates will urge creation of a fund for political sufferers. So far there is only one invitation as regards the venue for the next year and that is by the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee which favours holding the 1926 session at Lahore. It is also learnt that a motion will be made for permanent location of the All-India Congress Committee's office at one place.

Prominent among the arrivals to-day are the members of the South African Indian Deputation from Calcutta, they were received at the station by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Rafi Ahmed and others. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary of the Swaraj Party, also arrived this evening, while Mr. J. N. Sen Gupta with a contingent of delegates from Bengal is reaching here to-morrow morning. Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar are expected to be here in time for discussions of the Swaraj Party.

The number of other minor shows exceeds 25 and altogether a busy time is anticipated.—A. P.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 21.

While arrangements for the Congress and other conferences are fast nearing completion, delegates have begun to arrive from all parts of the country. But there will not be much political stir till all the important nationalist leaders come and start their conversations. Pundit Motilal Nehru arrived here yesterday from Delhi where he was engaged in Skeen Committee's enquiry, while Moulana Shaukat Ali reached here on the 18th. But the Congress week will commence only after the arrival of the President-elect, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, on the evening of Wednesday, the 23rd instant. She is expected to come via Jhansi and Mr. Gandhi, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and a few others are also coming by the same train.

Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad, President-elect of the Khilafat Conference, is reaching from Calcutta by the Punjab Mail the same evening with a number of delegates from Bengal. There will be a procession through the main streets of Cawnpore and leaders will be taken to their respective residences near Tilak Nagar as the Congress camp is called. It is not yet known whether members belonging to the Liberal and other schools of thought will attend the Congress, but it is understood that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has sent over 100 letters to well-known politicians inviting their assistance and advice in the forthcoming deliberations.

The number of delegates expected from other provinces is over 2,000 while the United Provinces alone will contribute a large number.

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

On the 24th noon, the All-India Congress Committee will meet and after transaction of formal business convert itself into the Subjects Committee. It is understood that there are already over 40 resolutions on the agenda on various subjects. These include a few motions relating to the policy of "responsive co-operation" which the party of Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar would urge on the Congress to be the policy of the Swaraj Party in the Councils. It is probable that these recommendations will emanate as those of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. On the other side Pandit Motilal Nehru is engaged in drafting a proposition which would also come up for discussion in the Congress week.

The Executive Council of the All-India Swaraj Party will meet at the residence of Pandit Motilal Nehru near Tilak Nagar on the morning of the 24th instant, when Pandit Motilal's proposition will probably be discussed and then placed before the General Council of the Swaraj Party at its meeting next day in the Subjects Committee hall attached to the Congress pandal.

It is also gathered that a resolution favouring boycott of British goods has been given notice of and that Mr. Madanjit of Burma is responsible for tabling of some motions relating to the position of Indians in Burma in consequence of the non-Burman Offenders' Exclusion Bill and other measures.

Nor is the position of Indians overseas to be ignored. A few resolutions are mentioned to have been given notice of by Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi, particularly in reference to Indians in South Africa. In this connection the deputation from South Africa which met his Excellency the Viceroy on Saturday last is reaching here on the 23rd and the members will have discussion with Mr. Gandhi and other nationalist leaders before the whole question is raised in the Subjects Committee.

The deliberations of the Subjects Committee, commencing on the 24th, are expected to last several days, but the Congress session will in any case open on the 26th with the address by Mrs. Naidu who has already finished writing it. The Congress will also sit on the 27th, 28th and 29th by which date the deliberations are expected to be finished.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

The Khilafat Conference will sit in a separate pandal on the 24th and 25th and Moulana Hasrat Mohani will welcome the delegates of the Communist Conference over which Mr. Singaravelu of Madras will preside.

It will be remembered that Mr. Singaravelu was often mentioned in letters that were alleged to have passed between N. M. Roy (Communist of Berlin) and the four accused in the Bolshevik Conspiracy case that was tried in Cawnpore in summer of 1924, resulting in the conviction of all the four.—A. P.

MEETING OF SWARAJIST EXECUTIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 22.

The Executive Committee of the General Council of the Swaraj Party will meet at Pandit Motilal Nehru's residence at De Souza's bungalow, opposite the police camp on Thursday, the 24th, at 10 a.m. The General Council of the Swaraj Party will meet in the Subjects Committee hall on Friday, the 25th, at 9 a.m.

F. WARD ELECTIONS.

NATIONALIST CAMPAIGN.

There was considerable response to the propaganda of the Municipal Nationalist Party who opened their campaign in the "F" Ward on Saturday night at Matunga.

Mr. Velji Napoo who presided described to the representative gathering that met there the present position of the Nationalist Party in the Corporation. They were putting up fifty-one candidates out of whom three were furnished by the "F" Ward. The ward contained a population of about one lakh and a quarter. The ward was unrepresented in the Corporation but still it was their duty to strive hard and recruit as many Nationalist candidates as possible. He dwelt upon the past services of the Party and he appealed to the rate-payers of the "F" ward solidly to vote for the three candidates chosen by the Party for the next election.

Mr. Jivraj Nevsey the sitting member spoke at length on the necessity of having the Municipal Commissioner nominated and dismissed according to the pleasure of the Corporation. Re-calling the debate in the Legislative Council on the subject, he pointed out the strong championship enjoyed by an autocratic Commissioner in the persons of gentlemen like Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar and Mr. Joseph Baptista. Mr. Jivraj Nevsey vehemently appealed to his audience to send up those Nationalist representatives who could think for themselves and defend municipal interests.

"EIGHTEENTH CENTURY MARVEL"

Mr. M. N. Joshi, a local land lord, next spoke in the vernacular; and called upon the voters to forget all their separate interests and stand together. Before the meeting a circular (in English) was found in the hands of some listeners advising them to give their votes to Mr. M. N. Joshi described as a silent and selfless Congressman". The circular further analysed on behalf of Mr. Joshi the significance of the vote as an "eighteenth century marvel." So be precise the description ran as follows:—

"The vote is the visible index of democracy, the marvel of the eighteenth century, the panacea for all political or politico-economic ills, the solvent of all social inequalities, the key to all life's problems."

Mr. Joshi developed his case by ascerting that elected members should go about inspecting the condition of roads, drains and "gutters" in their areas, and imported a considerable amount of humour in his delivery.

THEIR DUTY

Mr. Pothan Joseph, the next candidate, reminded his audience that it was their duty to support the Party and send up men of intelligence and understanding. The work of the Party was its recommendation for their support. They had fought for retrenchment and only last week their influence averted the imposition of additional taxation. They again kept down the tram fare to one anna realising that in the consumption of electric energy and the traction accounts, the Company obtained the aggregate a surplus enabling them to pay a dividend. It was their duty to curb expenditure and Mr. Joseph compared the pay of Rs. 1,500 given to the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation with the salary of Rs. 3,500 voted to his Bombay colleague. In the next tenure of the Corporation the Improvement Trust was going to be under the rate-payers. Mr. Joseph presented in figures the meaning of the change and urged the importance of sending up men who could follow the proceedings and defend the interests of the Municipal Nationalist Party and the rate-payers. Mr. Napoo summed up the proceedings and after a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

BRITISH PAYMENTS TO GOVT. OF INDIA

ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE'S STRICTURES

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The report of the Public Accounts Committee draws attention to two payments to the Government of India, the first being one of £2301, being half the cost of the passages by the Indian marine steamer for the High Commissioner of Iraq in 1920, and the second, of £47,338, being expenses of a mission to the Sultan of Nejd in 1917-1918. The report says, in each case His Majesty's Government seems to have been committed to an expenditure without cognisance of, or specific financial authority from the Treasury which had ultimately to discharge heavy bills presented. The Committee trust that it may be assured that under more normal conditions now prevailing the Middle East Department or any other Department concerned will have an opportunity for full consideration and financial criticism before an expenditure involving charges on the British Exchequer is incured by the Government of India.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA'S COTTON CROP.

BRITISH COTTON GROWERS' IMPRESSIONS.

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

W. H. Himbury, General Manager of the British Cotton Growing Association of Manchester accompanied by Mr. Thomas a member of the Council of the Association who are on deputation to see what is being done for the development of the cotton growing industry and to bring about better results by giving advice to what was being done in other parts of the world left Madras last night after visiting important centres here for Bombay en route to South Africa.

Interviewed prior to their departure the deputation expressed satisfaction at India's capability to produce both in quantity and quality a very much larger crop in cotton than was being grown to-day. They paid a tribute to what the agricultural research centres in India were now doing but felt that more men were wanted to tackle the numerous problems connected with research arising from day to day. They noticed a great desire among officials and non-officials in India for agricultural development. Better education of the peasant was essential and they hoped the leaders of agricultural reform would pay primary consideration to these important aspects of the question. With the advent of Mr. Wood, the new Viceroy, which was a happy augury for agricultural development, they believed in a big future for India and her people.

DUTY ON IMPORTED COAL.

BURMA CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

RANGOON, Dec. 21

The Burma Chamber of Commerce has communicated to the Tariff Board its strong protest against protective duty being levied on coal imported into Burma, stating among other things that there is no coal industry in Burma to protect and no reason why users in this provinces should be penalised in order to add to the profits of coal mine owners in India.—A. P.

(Continued from page 6.)

late their grievances and submit their requests to their ruler in a constitutional way which may simplify the trouble that the latter is at present constrained to take in order to find out the popular point of view. If he does that, his claim to be remembered with devotion by his subjects will be secure. It is earnestly hoped the Diwan-saheb will strongly support the popular claim and lay a sure foundation for permanently happy and cordial relations of the State with the people.

AWAKENING OF THE RAJPUTS.

The Rajputs of Cutch, Kathiawad and Gujarat will rejoice that their leaders have at last awoke to the necessity of the time. They have decided to hold the next sessions of their Conference at Porbunder in the month of March. Deputations have started doing work in the villages of Halar. The vast ignorant mass of Rajputs needs an awakening and it is certain that they will welcome their educated brethren and leaders among them on a mission of progress and reform. The Executive has also been strengthened by a certain necessary change in the office-bearers. Major Zoraversingji, the erstwhile President, being engaged in the important task of fighting the devil of unemployment of this once great community as a member of the Indian Sandhurst Committee vacated his position for Manubhabhai of Cher, the President of the last Rajput Conference, who has renounced all his earthly desires four the sake the advancement of his fallen community and devoted all his time and energy to this labour of love to the exclusion of all personal comforts and conveniences. The energy of Manubhabhai combined with the enthusiasm and learning of Mr. Narubha Raijada, the new Secretary, is sure to make itself felt in the awakening of the Rajputs.

ADVANCE, WADHWAN!

The ruler of Wadhwan is credited with many good desires towards the welfare of his subjects. The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan has now nominated a house of thirty-five members to do the municipal work of the city, out of which only seven are officials. The provisional constitution is at present at work. The authorities are still desirous of granting a more democratic house with better scope for work if only the people would agree to frame and ratify the constitution. The present house ought to try to frame one and obtain the popular consent to it. The people of Wadhwan must not disappoint their well-meaning ruler who has decided to confer the boon on them.

KATHIAWAR LETTER

STAGNANT BHAVNAGAR

AWAKENING OF RAJPUTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 15.

The sessions of the Bhavnagar Assembly is drawing near. The annual function of reading of five questions from the member and answers to the same from the Councillors will be once more repeated. As the readers of your paper are aware, the members of this Assembly have been privileged to exercise the invaluable right of meeting once every year and putting five questions on matters relating to certain departments, which are, so to say transferred (?) for the sake of humble questioning, to the members of the Council of Administration concerned.

The late Maharaja had promised in the Order of Promulgation of this Assembly that with the lapse of time and with experience gained the rights of the Assembly would be materially increased and the system of nominations might give way to that of election. At every successive session during the regime of His late Highness as well as during the Minority Administration, the President of the Assembly has invariably eulogised the knowledge, study, tact, discrimination and self-control of the members in framing their questions. It has been conceded that the questions have proved very useful in forming a much needed check on the vagaries of officialdom, and it has been acknowledged that many sore grievances of the people have seen the light of day on account of the opportunity for their proper ventilation through the Assembly. In spite of the usefulness of the work already done, in spite of all the eulogies conferred upon the worthy members, who are miscalled 'popular representatives,' the Administration of Sir Prabhashanker has refused to move an inch in the direction of fulfilling the cherished wishes of His Highness the late Maharaja. The most that the incessant demands and persistent requests of the members of the Assembly could secure is a day's extension for the Assembly's work and the increase in the number of questions that can be asked at the session from three to five with the additional advantage to ask supplementary questions on the same. This is all that could be done after a period of seven years' work which has to all accounts proved entirely satisfactory.

The meeting comes on the 21st instant. The members have sent in their questions. They may hope to get fany answers a little inconvenient to them. Surely they shall have an occasion to congratulate themselves if they can get satisfactory replies to their queries even after a full exercise of the right to ask supplementary questions. Some members have submitted a representation as usual to the President of the Assembly and expect a very favourable reply thereto. It is believed that in respect to the oft-repeated wishes of Sir Prabhashanker not to embarrass him by passing for an extension in the constitutional rights of the Assembly, the signatories to the representation have omitted all reference to that most vital of all questions. It may be expected, however, that this problem will crop up more or less emphatically during the discussions of an informal nature in the second day's meeting. Let us hope this time at least Sir Prabhashanker will take courage in both his hands and will satisfy the people by announcing some reforms, notably a step in the direction of introducing some sort of elective element in the Assembly and a frequency in the holding of the sessions. The galling restrictions as to the number of questions to be put and those as regards departments that are to be kept absolutely outside the pale of public criticism have almost become obsolete and it is upto Sir Prabhashanker to see his way to abolish them altogether at an early date.

THE KEDUTS' GATHERING.

The enlightened Kheduts of Gondal are to be congratulated on the departure they are reported to have made in the mode of honouring their King. The Kheduts are meeting at Gomata on the 17th instant to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of their King. H. H. the Thakore Saheb is going to be present on the occasion. The Prince and the peasants are going to take the same seats on a vast carpet. The Pandal is made of field products and all the adornments are made out of vegetables grown in the fields of Gondal. The reception is going to be purely in a homely style and all the pomp and superficialities are absolutely tabooed. Thousands of Kheduts are attending the function and they hope to open their hearts to their Raja in a purely eastern fashion. Will Sir Bhagavatsinhji of Gondal adequately respond to the outpourings of his toiling subjects and give them a taste of what an ancient Raja was in this land of religion?

RANASAHEB AT WORK.

The arrival of H. H. the Ranasaheb of Porbunder from England has been signalised with an amount of energy and good-will that he is exhibiting in the efforts to understand the real grievances of his subjects and explore means to wipe them out. He has looked into the files of 'Saurashtra' in order to find out the many plain allegations of corruption and tyranny that were practised by some of his officers behind his back and it is said that he has asked for explanations from the officials concerned. The young Prince has himself undertaken to tour round his kingdom and mix with his faithful subjects and be acquainted with their real condition. All these efforts are praiseworthy and other Princes of his Order will do well to take a leaf out of his book. It is to be wished His Highness will now take one step forward and will constitute a Popular Assembly from the elected representatives of his ryots who may venti-

(Continued in Column 5.)

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BLOT ON THE EMPIRE.

(Continued from page. 7.)

suffer already. Such a stigma and humiliation at the hands of a Non-European Government as Indians are compelled to suffer at the hands of a small section of Europeans, a million and a half Europeans these men are doing everything possible, Sir, may I say, to wreck the British Empire, that will be the ultimate result of this Bill. Your Excellency has no conception what the feeling is of the Indians and of other Non-Europeans in the British Empire. I have been in communication with men from many parts of the world. For the first time I travelled along the East Coast of Africa, and everywhere, I am sorry to say, there is a feeling of bitter resentment against the British Empire, because it allows especially in South Africa, the White people to persecute every section of the non-Europeans. These white people, in my opinion, are doing everything to hasten a very great conflict, a conflict between th East and the West. The present struggle is not merely an Indian question, it is now an Asiatic question. It is becoming a world problem, and if Your Excellency and your Government think that you cannot go any further here to prevent the measure from being placed on the State's then we are prepared to say 'recall the deputation, for it cannot do any good. Do not let them give evidence before the Select Committee. They cannot possibly know the position. Recall them. Tell Great Britain that she must not allow the Bill to go through. Short of going to war, she must use everything in her power to prevent this Bill from passing.."

WOES OF INDIANS.

Compare the position of the Indians today with that of the "Outlanders" in the Transvaal in 1898. Their grievances were nothing in comparison with what we suffer. The Indian grievances were made one of the causes for going to war. England, must to-day take a firm stand. I am assured from what you, Sir, have seen in the statement and from what you know of the special grievances under which the Indians suffer, and from what you know of this bill, that you yourself, will to-day say to me and to us that the Indians are already suffering enough and that they cannot bear any more. But we have not told you the whole of the horrible picture of the sufferings of the Indians under the many legislative enactments. Having been segregated in areas and prevented from adding and acquiring lands outside the areas, what are the Indians then to do? There are no educational facilities for the Indian children. The Government spent something like £6,000,000 on education and out of that vast amount I think something like nearly £4,000,000 are spent in the Transvaal. Natal and Orange Free State. But of this latter amount about £100,000 are spent on Indian and coloured education and £100,000 on the native education In the Cape, it is different. That province is more liberal. In the Orange Free State, to give you some idea of the attitude of some of the Europeans, out of every pound that is spent on education, the huge sum of three farthings is spent on the non-European Child and Nineteen Shillings and eleven pence on the white child. There are practically no educational facilities at all for the Indian child or for any other non-European child to go beyond the sixth standard. To beat the Indians and other non-European child for learning a skilled trade an Apprenticeship Act was passed, which says that before a child can be apprenticed in the printing trade, he must have passed the seventh standard. So it is, also in other trades. In some trades it has been fixed at the sixth standard and very few non-European children reach that standard because there are no educational facilities. Take again the Liquor Law Amendment Bill. Here the Indians and the Natives are specifically excluded from being employed on promises where liquor is manufactured, stored or sold. This is done because the Indians are the waiters in most of the big hotels and in order to oust them from this work, the Bill provides that no native or Indian shall be permitted to work in a place where liquor is manufactured, stored or where it is sold. Then comes the Colour Bar Bill which was rejected by the Senate last Session, but which will be passed this session. Then again, no Indian may be in charge of a machine. I will not go into further details, but I wish to say, that there are so many restrictive laws that it is impossible for us to hope an honest living in the future . I think I have exhausted my time-limit. I know Your Excellency is exceedingly busy. You quite understand that we are coming all this distance, because we are compelled to seek your aid in this crisis. I am glad that Your Excellency is indulgent and has permitted me to amplify our statement. I now desire to saying in conclusion that if India finds that she is impotent that she cannot help us in South Africa, for some reason or other that she cannot though she might wish to do so and that if she had the power she would do so, and I would go so far as to say that I interpret Your Excellency's views on this point when I say that Your Government would do everything possible if it could, to prevent this Bill from going through. I say if you are in such a position here that you cannot help us, if the position of India is such, her relationship with the rest of the British Empire is such, that she must submit and allow her sons to suffer them. I hope one of these days that relationship will be changed, so that India can speak as she ought to speak like a free man and say, 'we will not allow our sons to be humiliated any longer because we have got the power to say no."

CONCLUSION.

Your Excellency, we are going through this country and we are going to place our position fully before the Indians. I know that it is not a step which many people in order to strengthen your hands, we should go through the country and lay out position before the Indians in such a way that they will give you every support in anything that you might wish to do in bringing home to the South African Government that if India were a free country to-day, if she were independent, she would not tolerate it for twenty-four hours. I thank you again, Sir, for having granted me so much time to express our views and we trust sincerely that it will not be necessary for either the Indian Government or the Imperial Government to go to extremes in order to prevent this Bill from going through the Union Parliament and disgracing not only the Indians in South Africa but the whole of the Indian Empire.

UNION GOVERNMENT'S BREACH OF FAITH.

S. A. INDIAN CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The following is the concluding portion of the Presidential Address of Dr. A. H. Gool to the special session of the South African Indian Congress held on November 9:—

Besides this, the Governor-General by proclamation can extend or reduce these these class areas. This means that even in these locations the Indians will not enjoy this security of tenure essential their well-being and development.

The policy of racial segregation has been rightly condemned by all truly civilised men. It brands the segregated race with the mark of inferiority. It interferes with the general progress by stopping the intercourse between race and race and thus closes the only channel through which can come understanding, mutual respect and above all Peace. It unduly restricts the liberty and freedom of man's movements. It accentuates the differences of customs and perpetuates the bad habits, and so increases prejudice and misunderstanding. In the case of the Indians, these areas will be mostly in the slums with all its dire consequences of overcrowding, insanitation, poverty, squalor and disease. This will not only act detrimentally on the Indians but will react disastrously on the surrounding European population.

The safeguard of an advisory board is futile, in that the actual power will still be in the hands of the urban authorities, i.e. the Town Councils composed of Europeans. Already the Indians have been overlooked and neglected and it is easy to fore-shadow greater neglect in the future.

Under certain conditions it may be advisable to segregate primitive races, in order to protect them from undue exploitation in commerce and industry. It may also prevent their selling or bartering their land and thus forcing them into urban areas, where dangers of every description beset the path of the simple and unwary. But to segregate a civilised people is a different matter entirely. Let me emphasise the fact that over 70 per cent. of the Indians in South Africa are born, bred and educated here. They are in custom and appearance modern civilised men, some of them are graduates of the great English and Scottish Universities and members of the higher professions. Many of the Colonial born Indians are Christians. Their average standard of living is high, closely approaching that of the European, and where their earning capacity permits, the live in comfort and refinement. Why are Indians then saddled with this invidious distinction? Is it because of their colour? Then why, tell me, are the Coloured people, Mauritians and St. Helenas excluded? Is it because of their religion? Then why are the Malays and Jews also excluded from the Bill?

TRADE COMPETITION.

The only reason why they have been singled out is the fact, that they have dared to compete in trade against the European. Such enterprise on the part of our non-European race, the Govednment regards as highly reprehensible and must be stamped out with the iron heel. For the Minister has distinctly said, that he will exercise pressure in order to get rid of the Indians—not force. What a hair-splitting diference, for is not pressure after all a type of force?

As long as an Indian was content to remain a servant and a labourer, a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water, he was considered an asset, treated with patronising kindness, prejudice and this racial antipathy were undreamt of evils. But as soon as he conceived the ambitions of education and financial independence he was denounced as an interloper, regarded as an undesirable alien, fettered with repressive laws and the Government has now added the last blow and has decided to drive him into locations to starve and degenerate.

It is admitted that Indians are able to sell goods cheaper than some Europeans, but that is mainly due to their thrift and the greater amount of work they are prepared to put into their business. And who are the people who benefit in the matter of cheaper goods? Is it not the general public by reduction of the cost of living? The only Europeans who actually suffer from Indian competition are a few of the small shop-keepers. Is it then for the benefit of these few that thousands of the poor are to be exploited and fleeced? and is it because of a narrow selfish class of white traders, often foreigners and aliens themselves, that the whole foundation of the British Empire is to be endangered?

This Bill also deals the Indian a cruel and unjust blow, in that drastic changes are to be made in the Immigration laws of the country. The general question of immigration of Indians has been practically settled. With the exception of a few are to be considered, as far as the Transvaal, minor children and wives of Indian settlers, the doors of the country are barred against the Indian for ever. We still feel the injustice of this Immigration law, yet for the sake of those living here, we have tacitly submitted to it. But this Bill gives further powers to the Immigration Officer whose arbitrary and often high-handed actions in the past have been severely critised by several judges

Again to keep up this form of oppression against the Indian, the districts of Utrecht and Vryheid, although part of Natal now, are to be considered, so far as the Transvaal, so that the Draconian laws of the Transvaal could be applied to the Indians in these districts. Such Gilbertain legislation is unheard of outside free South Africa. If it is the intention of getting rid of the Indians by hook or by crook, why not apply such hocus pocus legislation at once to Natal by enacting that Natal should be considered part of Zululand, and as no Indians are allowed to trade in Zululand, it follows that all Indians now in Natal, shall forfeit their right to trade. Why stop here, Transvaal could be declared a part of Lappland and all Indians not wearing heavy fur coats and living in ice houses should be immediately deported to Kamchatka which for the purpose of this Act could be declared a part of India. The Government aimed at being diplomatic and clever, but succeeded in being only ridiculous and spiteful.

Besides all these absurdities, the Bill boldly invades the precincts of his private life. It attempts to regulate his marriages by the following clause, that if he intends marrying in India or bringing his wife and children back into the Union he must do so before August 1930 or before 10 years of his first entry into the Union. In future no Indian could go to India marry and bring back his wife. Surely every man has the right to marry whom and where he likes. Some men would sacrifice everything for love, but the majority would like to have their wives, as well as their businesses. Such proscription dates back to the old days of slavery, apparently not this completely eradicated in highly civilised land.

The Bill further affects a large number of Indians, in that they will be compelled to give up their dual domicile in the Union, as many persons hold a domicile, for instance, in the Transvaal by birth, and a domicile in Natal by residence or vice versa. This right of dual domicile will cease to exist in three years, which means that large vested interest in one or other of the Provinces cannot be controlled by the owner and will in many cases spell his financial ruin. The object of this, apparently, is to eliminate Indian businesses that may have escaped the flanking attack of the class areas restrictions.

Again Indians including those born in the Union by merely absenting themselves from the Union for a longer period than 3 years forfeit their domiciliar rights. Where is a South African born Indian to go, who absents himself from the Union for more than 3 years? I have a brother studying in England. If he does not return to the Union before 1928, he is debarred from entering the land of his people. Is this not in conflict with the most elementary principles of justice and fairplay?

This concludes a general analysis of this pernicious Bill, but it by no means covers

(Continued on next page.)

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BLOT ON THE EMPIRE.

(Continued from previous page.)

all the many clauses which detrimentally affect the Indian, now resident in South Africa

SO CALLED INDIAN MENACE.

Why do the Europeans consider the Indian unfit for decent society and unworthy of just and equitable treatment First they contend that the Indians in Natal are sufficiently large in number to become a menace, being 140,000 to 170,000 Europeans. That the small trader has been practically eliminated and Indians will expect to work besides Europeans in the skilled or semi-skilled trades or in offices, which will create in their breasts a feeling of equality with the Europeans, which is largely obnoxious and against the very basis of a dominant White South Africa.

My answer to this is that the Indians have created by their sweat and toil, the foundation of Natal's present prosperity, Sugar, Tea, Fruits and many other commodities have been cultivated by the Indian at miserable wages. The big profits have gone into the pockets of enterprising planters and other capitalists and into the coffers of the Province, turning it from the verge of bankruptcy into that of great prosperity.

The Indian population is practicaly stationary while that of the European is increasing rapidly and consequently the so-called Indianisation of Natal is purely an imaginery fear.

If some of the old white traders went to too wall against the Indian competition, it was because of their inefficiency and poor business capacity and no fault of the Indians. But now the conditions are rapidly changing. The boycott of Indians by anti-Asiatic leagues and the difficulty of obtaining licences to trade have done everything to handicap the Indian and so given the white trader another chance to come to the top.

We find the Europeans on Railways, in offices and different industries and other spheres of life are gradually displacing the Indians. Many of these Indians have been in work for over 20 years, nay, have given of their best in faithful and honest service and now find themselves without any means of a livelihood. The white boy has the advantage of First Grade college education and efficient technical training, which is denied to the Indian. This is producing efficient white workers and gradually the Indians will have no other choice outside commerce but to become mere menials.

It is also asserted that Indians send their money out of the country.

Indian economists have exhaustively proved how India, which was the richest country in the world, the Golconda of the great Western Navigation has been systematically drained of her treasure. Since the time of Clive, a never ending stream of treasure has flowed towards England, making England what she is at present and thus indirectly benefitting South Africa, and so this small flow back from South Africa to India is unappreciable. Such argument may not appeal to a South African. But he can understand the fact Indians are not permitted to buy or erect decent buildings in good localities. Immediately he purchases a motor car out goes the cry "What check on the part of a Coolie!" The Europeans have made it impossible for him to spend his money in South Africa. Wherever he turns he is confronted with the warning "Europeans only" and yet he is denounced if he journeys to India to spend his money or sends part of it to his dependents.

The Indians are accused of creating slums, of the evils of Eastern cities.

Where in the world can you find worse slums than in London or Glasgow? Economic stress, poverty and ignorance induce people to create slums but the recent legislation in Natal restricts the sale of unalienated lands to Indians and compels Indians to horde together, rich and poor, vulgar and refined, cultured and ignorant. What power has the Indian to prevent slums? What hope has he of keeping pace with the march of civilisation?

Again the Europeans contend that Indians being of a different creed have lower morals than Europeans.

This kind of religious prejudice is typical of the medieval religious intolerances, and this is no place to enter into religious controversies, suffice it that the same arguments have been used in those times, and have been the cause amongst Christians of centuries of bloodshed.

In all civilised countries the opinion is rightly held, that religion shall not penalise a man from serving and fighting for his country, nor prevent him from becoming a full citizen. Here in South Africa we find the Jews obtaining full rights of citizenship though they are still staunch to their ideals.

It is also maintained that the Indians have different customs, are aliens and as a coloured race can never be assimilated in a White South Africa.

Let me again point out that 70 per cent. of the Indians in South Africa are Colonial born. They have to a large extent discarded the customs of their fathers in dress and manners, and have acquired all those of the European. Whether this is good or bad is not for me to say. Suffice it that they have been changed by the environment and in the near future education, and South African climate will create an Indian quite different from that of India.

There is no possibility of ever producing a White South Africa in that every member must be white. The only reasonable aim as enunciated by that statesman General Smuts can be, a whitee civilized standard in which every race can take a part. This will not exclude the coloured or even the native. How can it then exclude the Indian born and bred on the soil?

INDIANS NOT ALIENS

Here I wish to remind you, that the Minister has spoken of Indians as an alien element and as such, he maintained, could never be absorbed by the South African population. It is time that we completely explode this oft repeated fallacy. First of all, the Indian is a useful member of the general community of South Africa. Without his labour many a prosperous and flourishing industry in Natal would collapse. To-day many races have become good South Africans without losing their identity, and without departing from their religious principles or the customs of their forefathers, and the Indian, if given equal facilities, could become equally as good a South African.

In most of the recent wars in South Africa, the Zulu War, Anglo-Boer War, the Native Rebellion and the Great War, Indians of South Africa have made their sacrifices. They have organised Stretcher Bearer Corps and have even offered their services as combatants, but were refused by the Government of the day.

Here in the Cape, it is obvious to all how the Indian has been absorbed in the general community. Not only does he mix on social equality with the Malay and the coloured population, but has inter-married with them. If the love that we bear South Africa and the useful work we have done for her, do not make South Africans forget our colour, and if we are still to be regarded as aliens, then surely the Malays and the coloured people must also be considered aliens, which is absurd. Difference of race and creed should distinguish and not divide the various citizens of South Africa.

Australia, New Zealand and Canada have granted full rights of citizenship to the Indians, and I defy anybody to say that their white standard of civilisation has suffered as a result of this broad and democratic policy.

Does South Africa think so little of her fair name and value so lightly the lofty ideals of her English and Dutch forefathers that she would stand amidst this comity of nations, without fear or shame, and refuse to do justice to her subject races? This Asiatic question is more than an Imperial problem, it is a world-wide issue, and if South Africa is not prepared to act honourably, then Indians must appeal for succour outside, and let me warn South Africans, that this policy of expediency and coercion may result in a disastrous war, in which Asia and Africa will stand pitted against Europe and America.

Those, who think by a policy of repression they are safeguarding their future generation, are only handing down to posterity a heritage of hate and bloodshed.

It is not too late to avert a world-wide catastrophe. Let a Round Table Conference be arranged and let us explore every avenue which will lead to conciliation and peace!

GANDHI-SMUTS AGREEMENT

Ladies and gentlemen, before I conclude I should like to remind South Africa that eleven years ago in the Gandhi-Smuts agreement, the Government gave its plighted word to administer the laws justly and protect the vested rights of Indians, and to-day White South Africans have treated that sacred declaration as a mere scrap of paper.

Since 1914 the Indian has been systematically robbed of every right he held dear and sacred, and to-day the Hertzog Government has denied him the first inalienable right of man; the right to labour and to live.

I ask you, is this not a direct violation of British truth, honour, and faith? Where in the world must the Indian look for charity and protection if those who consider themselves his rightful guardian and protector, have so recklessly violated that sacred trust?

Why is the Indian so unwanted and ill-treated in South Africa. Let me again remind you that in the time of the Great War, when the very foundations of the British Empire, were threatened with disaster, India did not hesitate to give, not only her gold and grain, but of her bravest and strongest sons in order to help to bring the world-wide struggle to a successful termination.

Has South Africa forgotten so soon? Only 11 years ago, out there, on the battlefields of Flanders, Indians fought side by side with the Europeans, so that these very shores, should remain inviolate and safe. There was no distinction then between East and West, there was no difference then of colour and creed. Beneath the deadly onslaught of shot and shell, black, white, bronze and wellow, fell side by side mowed down like many coloured flowers by the ruthless scythe of war. It was there the blood of East and West, black and white flowed out, inter-mingling in one crimson stream of sacrifice. It was there again that the agonised groans of the dying went up as one voice to the heavens, the last testimony of servies to the Empire and loyalty to British ideals.

Has this faded so quickly from the memory of the Europeans, that the very enemy, the Indians helped to subdue, is allowed the freedom of South Africa while they are being martyred and maligned? Are the fruits of this pernicious Bill but another blighted harvest to be reaped by a people so full of passionate loyalty, heroic fortitude and imbued with such an insatiable spirit for sacrifice and truth?

Let me conclude by saying, if I have not the power and ability to plead the unhappy cause of my countrymen, then surely their service for South Africa and their loyalty to the British Empire must speak for themselves.

Let South Africa in the words of the Psalmist, experience a change of heart, let her tear from above her portals the warning to Indians. "All hope, abandon ye, who enter here" and let her remember the words of the Founder of Christianity: "Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you."—"Indian Opinion."

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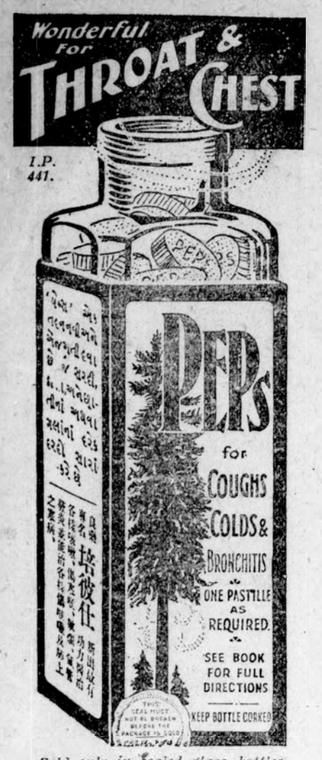

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GOVERNOR IN SIND.

HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION.

His Excellency the Governor who is now touring in Sind received on the 20th inst. addresses of welcome from the Hyderabad Municipality, the Hyderabad District Local Board, the townspeople of Nawabshah, the Nawabshah District Local Board and the Tando Adam Municipality. On the 21st inst. His Excellency received an address from the Tando Zemindars' Association. In the course of his reply to the Hyderabad Municipality's address, His Excellency said:—

I am particularly glad to learn that you are devoting so much attention to the question of medical relief, and I am sure that the Tuberculosis Dispensary which you are opening will prove of the greatest value to this City, where Tuberculosis is unfortunately so very prevalent.

Another very gratifying feature of your administration is the zeal with which you are taking up the spread of Primary Education, and I trust that the important question of building grants, which is still under the consideration of Government, will be settled in such a manner as to enable you to proceed still more rapidly in the future. Several representations have been received by Government on the subject of the limit of building grants to a maximum of Rs. 10 per pupil, and these representations are now receiving our earnest attention.

Your remarks that refusal of admission is applied especially to Hindus apparently refers to the fact that 75 per cent. of the seats in the Training College are reserved for Mahomedan candidates, on the ground that the population of Sind is mainly Mahomedan, and that the Mahomedans here are still very backward in education. On the basis of population, the Hindus would have about 20 per cent. of these seats, whereas at present 25 per cent. of the admissions are allotted to Hindus. Subject to these proportions, the restrictions on admission apply equally to both communities.

I join with you in deploring the ill feeling that has been created of recent years between the Hindu and the Mahomedan communities. You will, I am sure, agree with me that this is not a suitable occasion to discuss the causes of this unfortunate state of affairs, and I will do no more than express my regret that this ill-feeling should be fanned by the articles which appear in certain newspapers conducted by members of either community. I trust that public opinion will operate to discourage these, and all other unnecessary causes of communal friction, and that the old cordial relations between Hindus and Mahomedans will be re-established.

A MAHOMEDAN BOYCOTT

In the course of his reply to the address of the Tando Adam Municipality His Excellency said:—

I regret to learn from your address that the Mahomedan members of the Municipality have abstained from taking part in your proceedings. I hope that they will see that we cannot make an exception here in the application of the principle we have adopted in the case of other local authorities in Sind, and that they will soon loyally adopt the proportion of seats allotted to them. This number of seats is somewhat in excess of their percentage to the total population, and I trust that they will combine with the other citizens of Tando Adam in endeavouring to improve the condition of the town and work with them for the welfare of the people.

Your apprehension that those parents who do not speak Sindhi may be driven away from your town through the operation of the Primary Education Act appears to me to be due to a misapprehension. In section 19 of the Act due provision has been made for the exemption from compulsion of children who speak a vernacular which is not taught in the locality, and there is no need for you to resort to any sort of compulsion in the cases that you mention. I believe that the practical difficulty is not a very great one, as the Bhayas from the United Provinces, who speak a dialect of Hindi, do not as a rule bring their children with them, and there is no necessity to teach Sindhi to the Marwari children, as Marwaris do not speak Sindhi.

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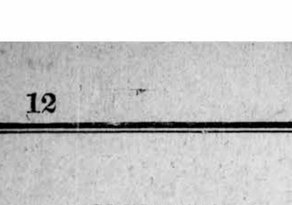

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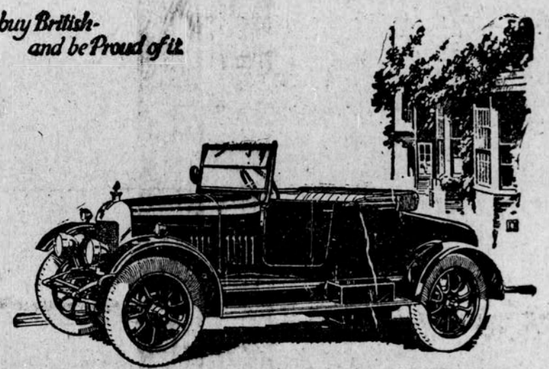

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